



# The British Columbia Gazette.

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[No. I.

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## Proclamation.

[L. S.]

A. N. RICHARDS.

CANADA.

### PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our faithful the Members elected to serve in the Legislative Assembly of Our Province of British Columbia, and summoned and called to a meeting of the Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, on Thursday, the Twentieth day of November next, to have been commenced and held, and every of you—GREETING.

### A PROCLAMATION.

GEO. A. WALKEM, WHEREAS the meeting of Attorney-General. W the Legislature or Parliament of the Province of British Columbia, stands

called for Thursday, the Twentieth day of November, 1879, at which time, at Our City of Victoria, you were held and constrained to appear.

NOW KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our loving subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Executive Council of the Province of British Columbia, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid; hereby convoking, and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on THURSDAY, the FIFTEENTH day of the month of JANUARY next, you meet Us in Our said Legislature or Parliament of Our said Province, at Our City of Victoria, and therein to do as may seem necessary. Herein fail not.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of the said Province to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS, the Honourable ALBERT NORTON RICHARDS, Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of British Columbia, in Our City of Victoria in Our said Province, this Twelfth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and in the forty-third year of Our Reign.

By Command.

JAMES CHARLES PREVOST,  
Registrar, Supreme Court.

## Government Notices.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
12th December, 1879.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following Orders in Council respecting the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

By Command.

T. B. HUMPHREYS,  
Provincial Secretary.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 11th December, 1879.*

ON a Memorandum of the 9th day of December, 1879, from the Honourable the Attorney-General, reporting that an Order of the Privy Council of Canada, of the 13th July, 1878, having been alluded to in their subsequent Order of the 11th of October last, respecting the route of the Pacific Railway, and not having been communicated to this Government, a Telegram was forwarded to the Honourable the Secretary of State for a copy thereof, and that such copy reached him by the last mail, and recommending that it be published for general information, as it properly forms part of the Railway correspondence lately published.

The Committee advise that the said Minute of the 13th day of July, 1878, be published.

Certified, T. B. HUMPHREYS,  
Clerk Executive Council.

OTTAWA, 13th November, 1879.

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your Telegram of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, referred to in my letter of the 11th ultimo, on the subject of the route of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

I have, etc.,  
(Signed) J. C. AIKINS,  
Secretary of State.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor  
of British Columbia, Victoria, B. C.

*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 13th July, 1878.*

ON a Memorandum, dated 11th July, 1878, from the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, reporting that, on the 1st June, 1877, an Order in Council was passed in accordance with the provisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874, defining the route of the Railway between Fort William, on the Kaministiquia, and Jasper House and Tete Jaune Cache.

That the same Order in Council also defined the route from the last named point to the Pacific Ocean, in the event of the Bute Inlet or Dean Inlet routes being ultimately adopted, these being routes through British Columbia, one of which at that time it seemed probable would be adopted.

That later information has shown that it would be in the public interest that the route of the Railway from the neighbourhood of the Tete Jaune Cache should be towards Burrard Inlet.

The Minister therefore recommends that the route of the railroad shall be defined generally as passing from the neighbourhood of the Tete Jaune Cache, by the Alberda, to the North Thompson River, towards Kamloops Lake to the Fraser Valley at Lytton, and thence descending the valley of the Fraser, by Yale and New Westminster, to Port Moody or such other point on or near Burrard Inlet as may be found most convenient for the purpose of harbour accommodation.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.  
(Signed) W. A. HIMSWORTH,  
Clerk Privy Council.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
12th October, 1878.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that persons, now or hereafter, requiring any of the following public documents can obtain the same on application to the Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, James' Bay, Victoria, and on payment therefor at the undermentioned rates:—

Consolidated Statutes, 1877 .....	per vol. \$5 00
Revised Statutes, 1871 .....	2 50
Appendix to do .....	1 50
Yearly Statutes (½ cloth) .....	1 50
Do. (in paper cover) .....	1 00
Sessional Papers .....	2 00
Journals of Legislative Assembly .....	1 50
Lists of Voters, for the whole Province .....	1 00
Public Schools Reports .....	0 50
Public Works Reports .....	0 50
Statements of Revenue & Expenditure .....	0 50
Reports of Minister of Mines .....	0 50
Separate copies of Statutes, Estimates, Returns to Addresses of the Legislative Assembly, Reports, Lists of Voters per Districts, &c., as follows:—	
Documents of 8 pages or under .....	0 12½
,, over 8 and under 17 pages .....	0 25
,, 16,, 33,, .....	0 37½
,, 32 pages .....	0 50

BRITISH COLUMBIA GAZETTE.

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,, 200,, 300,, .....	6 00
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By Command.

T. B. HUMPHREYS,  
Provincial Secretary.

## REDEMPTION OF DEBENTURES.

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with 42 Victoria, Chapter 28, Statutes of British Columbia, that the following Debentures issued under that Statute will be redeemed at the Treasury, Victoria, B.C., on 30th June, 1880:—

Numbers 9, 79, 62, 15, 43, 56, 82, 68, 12, 41, 78, 85, 20, 11, 37, 22, 48, 33, 77, 2, 4, 16, 46, 17, 42, 45, 53, 5, 84, 7, 40, 28, 23, 81, 59, 66, 86, 61, 74, 8.

JAMES JUDSON YOUNG,  
Deputy Treasurer.

Treasury, Victoria,  
27th December, 1879.

I hereby certify that on the Twenty-third day of December, 1879, in the presence of J. Judson Young, Deputy-Treasurer of the Province, the above written Debenture numbers were drawn by me from a total quantity of ninety-one Debenture numbers, in pursuance of Section Five of the above-mentioned Statute.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Victoria, British Columbia, the day and year above written.

J. ROLAND HETT,  
Notary Public.

42 VIC., CAP. 28, STATUTES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## PUBLIC DEBT REDEMPTION.

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with the Statute, that the following Debentures issued under authority of the above Act, will be redeemed on presentation at the Treasury, Victoria, B.C., on 30th June, 1880, and that all interest on the said Debentures will cease on that date.

Numbers 1, 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 24, to 27 (inclusive), 29 to 32 (inclusive), 34 to 36 (inclusive), 38, 39, 44, 47, 49 to 52 (inclusive), 54, 55, 57, 58, 60, 63, to 65 (inclusive), 67, 69 to 73 (inclusive), 75, 76, 80, 83, 87 to 91 (inclusive).

JAMES JUDSON YOUNG,  
Deputy-Treasurer.

Treasury, Victoria,  
27th December, 1879.

## NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS OF LAND.

### VICTORIA DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Survey has been made of Piers Island, Victoria District, and that the map thereof can be seen at the Lands and Works Office, Victoria.

And that claimants to any portion of this land should prove up their claims in accordance with the "Land Act, 1875."

GEO. A. WALKEM,  
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.

Lands & Works Department,  
Victoria, October 18th, 1879.

## PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

### COMOX DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Highway, Sixty-six feet in width, is hereby established, viz.:—

Commencing at the point where the present waggon road crosses the Section line between Sections 16 and 17, Comox District, on the North bank of the Tsolum River; thence following the course of the present road, in a South-easterly direction, through Section 16 to the line between Sections 14 and 16, and having a clear width of 66 feet.

GEO. A. WALKEM,  
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works  
Lands and Works Department,  
Victoria, 29th November, 1879.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## TEXADA ISLAND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Lot Six (6), Texada Island, New Westminster District, containing 376 acres, has been surveyed for Mr. Joseph Spratt, and the map thereof deposited in the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and of the Government Agent, New Westminster.

GEO. A. WALKEM,

*Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.**Lands and Works Department,**Victoria, November 29th, 1879.*

## NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS OF LAND.

## WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following lands in Wellington District have been surveyed for Mr. John Brannen, and the map thereof can be seen at the Lands and Works Office, Victoria, and at the Office of E. G. Prior, Esq., Commissioner, Nanaimo:—

Section 1, Range 3; and portions of Sections 1 and 2, Range 2.

And that claimants to any portion of this land should prove up their claims in the manner provided by the "Land Act, 1875."

GEO. A. WALKEM,

*Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.**Lands & Works Department,**Victoria, October 3rd, 1879.*

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

## Application for the Purchase of Unsurveyed Land.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all parties intending to make application for the purchase of unsurveyed land, and to all parties who have hitherto made such application and to whom Crown Grants have not been issued, that the provisions of Sections 6 and 7 of the "Land Amendment Act, 1879," must be complied with.

GEO. A. WALKEM,

*Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.**Lands and Works Department,**Victoria, 27th June, 1879.*

## CRANBERRY AND CEDAR DISTRICTS.

## PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Highway, Sixty-six feet in width, is hereby established:—

Commencing at a point where the line between Sections 15 and 16, Cranberry District, crosses the Nanaimo River; thence following the line between Sections 15 and 16, due East, through Cranberry and Cedar Districts, to the salt water, and Thirty-three feet on each side thereof.

ROBERT BEAVEN,

*Acting Chief Commr. of Lands and Works.**Lands and Works Department,**Victoria, October 25th, 1879.*

## NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

## PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Highway, 22 feet in width, is hereby established:—

Commencing at the intersection of the Eastern boundary line of Lot 332, Group 2, and the New Westminster and Yale waggon road; thence North-easterly, along the Eastern boundary of Lots 332 and 345, Group 2, to the South-east corner of Lot 347, Group 2, and 11 feet on each side thereof.

GEO. A. WALKEM,

*Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.**Lands & Works Department,**Victoria, Sept. 13th, 1879.*

## NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS OF LAND.

## NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

## FREE GRANTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following lands, in New Westminster District, have been surveyed, and a map thereof can be seen at the Land Office, Victoria, and at the office of J. C. Hughes, Esq., Commissioner, New Westminster:—

Lot 424, Group 2, Emanuel Greyell;

", 425, " 2, — Harper;

", 426, " 2, A. Greyell;

", 427, " 2, Edward Greyell.

And that Claimants to any portion of this land should prove up their claims in the manner provided by the "Land Act, 1875."

ROBERT BEAVEN,

*Acting Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.**Lands & Works Department,**Victoria, B.C., December 30th, 1879.*

## PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

## NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following highway, thirty-three (33) feet wide, is hereby established:—Commencing at the Steamboat Landing at Langley, thence running along the South bank of the Fraser River to the upper end of the Langley Municipality.

GEO. A. WALKEM,

*Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.**Lands and Works Department,**Victoria, November 1st, 1879.*

## NOTICE.

## Highway—New Westminster District.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Public Highway, 33 feet in width, is hereby established along the line of that portion of the "Telegraph Trail" which extends through the Municipality of Langley.

GEO. A. WALKEM,

*Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.**Lands & Works Department,**Victoria, November 13th, 1879.*

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Insolvent Act of 1875 and amending Acts.

*In the matter of THOMAS GEORGE ASKEW,  
an Insolvent.*

A MEETING OF CREDITORS will be held at my Office, Bastion Street, Victoria, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1880, at 11 o'clock A.M., to take into consideration an offer of Settlement, made at meeting held on the 16th day of December last, by Insolvent.

THOS. HARRIS,

*Official Assignee.**Victoria, B.C., December 19th, 1879.*

## Insolvent Act of 1875 and amending Acts.

*Uriah Nelson, Plaintiff; Uriah Ward, Defendant.*

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has issued in this cause.

C. T. DUPONT,  
*Official Assignee.*

*Victoria, January 3rd, 1880.*

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

ON and after the first day of November next, all Mining Claims legally held in the Kootenay District will be laid over until the first day of June, 1880, subject to the 9th section of the "Gold Mining Amendment Act, 1872."

WILLIAM FERNIE,

*Government Agent.**Wild Horse Creek,**October 20th, 1879.*

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that I intend to apply for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unsurveyed land, situated one hundred yards South-west of Douglas Lake Indian Reservation; South-west corner post in Nicola Lake Polling Division; starting at post A, running West 40 chains to B; thence South, 40 chains, to C; thence East, 40 chains, to D; thence North, 40 chains, to starting point.

JOHN PEARCEY MOORE.

*Nicola Lake, B.C.,  
December 2nd, 1879.*

**THE FOSTER GOLD MINING COMPANY  
(LIMITED).**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Special General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Office of W. W. Dodd, Esq., Secretary of the Company, at Stanley, on Saturday, the 29th day of November, A. D. 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, when a Special Resolution will be proposed for the voluntary winding up of the Company, and for the appointment of a Liquidator; and that in the event of such Resolution being adopted, a further Meeting will be held at the same place, on Saturday, the 20th day of December, A. D. 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of confirming such Resolution.

Dated the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1879.

By Order of the Directors.

W. W. DODD, Secretary.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**

**Private Bills.**

ALL applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia, within the purview of the "British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam, or Slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular trade or calling, or of any Joint Stock Co.; or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act,—shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application to be published as follows:—

A notice inserted in the BRITISH COLUMBIA GAZETTE, and in one newspaper published in the District affected, or if there be no newspaper published therein, then in a newspaper in the next nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

Such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least six weeks, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition.

Before any Petition, praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge is presented to the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rule, also at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

THORNTON FELL,  
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

*House of Assembly, Victoria.  
June 20th, 1879.*

**"Crown Grants Ordinance, 1870."**

**SOOKE DISTRICT.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall, in pursuance of the provisions of the "Crown Grants Ordinance, 1870" and at the expiration of three calendar months from the date hereof, recommend the issue of a Crown Grant to HENRY SAUNDERS, of all those pieces of land represented within the lines lettered XXX, XXXI, XLVIII upon the Official Map of Sooke District, (commonly known as Sections 30, 31, and 48, Sooke District) unless objection be made to me, in writing in the meantime, against the issue thereof.

H. B. W. AIKMAN,  
Registrar-General.

*Land Registry Office, 8th November, 1879.*

NOTE.—The issue of such grant "shall not bar or in any way affect any equities that there may be attaching to, or affecting the land or the title thereto, at the time of the issuing the Crown Grant thereof."

**"Crown Grants Ordinance, 1870."**

**LILLOOET DISTRICT.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall, in pursuance of the "Crown Grants Ordinance, 1870," and at the expiration of four calendar months from the date hereof, recommend the issue of a Crown Grant to ISAAC OPPENHEIMER, unless objection be made to me, in writing, in the meantime against the issue thereof, of "all and every that piece or parcel of land known as Chadwick's Farm, situate on the righthand of Fraser River, about three and one-half miles below Lillooet, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres of Pre-empted Land, and four hundred and eighty acres of land purchased from the Government and recorded in the books of the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works at Lillooet, in Records numbers one hundred and forty three and one hundred and forty five, and on which a Certificate of Improvement was granted on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1867, otherwise described in Certificates of Purchase dated 5th August, 1879, as Pre-emption Record No. 148, Lot 7, Group I., 333 acres, and Pre-emption Record No. 155, Lot 6, Group I., 200 acres, District of Lillooet.

H. B. W. AIKMAN.

Registrar-General.

*Land Registry Office, 8th November, 1879.*

NOTE.—The issue of such grant "shall not bar or in any way affect any equities that there may be attaching to, or affecting the land, or the title thereto, at the time of the issuing the Crown Grant thereof."

**DOMINION PARLIAMENT.**

**Substance of Rules Relating to Notices for Private Bills**

PARTIES intending to apply to Parliament for Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege, or profit, or private or corporate advantage, or for the amendment of any former act of a like nature, are notified that by the Rules of the two Houses of Parliament, published at length in the *Canada Gazette*, they are required to give two month's notice of their intended application in the *Canada Gazette*, and in a newspaper of the County or District affected, and to transmit to the Clerk of each House copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice.

In Quebec and Manitoba, the Notice is to be published in the English and French languages.

Every applicant for a private Bill is required, Eight days before the opening of Parliament, to deposit with the Clerk of the House in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill with a sum sufficient to pay for the translation and printing of the same.

Between the second reading of the Bill and its consideration by the Committee to whom it is referred, the applicant is to pay a fee of \$200, besides the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes.

No petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the expiration of the first ten days of the Session.

ROBERT LEMOINE,  
Clerk of the Senate.

ALFRED PATRICK,  
Clerk of the Commons,  
Ottawa, September 27th, 1879.

*Canada.*

## APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE BILL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that application will be made by the Corporation of the City of New Westminster to the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, at its ensuing Session for an Act to declare and make legal and official a survey of the City of New Westminster lately made under the authority of the said Corporation.

A map of the said survey is deposited with the Clerk of the said Corporation at his office, Columbia street, in the City of New Westminster, where the same is open for inspection.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1879.

W. NORMAN BOLE,  
Solicitor for said Corporation.

## NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that I intend to apply for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land at Minnie Lake, adjoining my Pre-emption Claim, and situate as follows:—

Said land starts from N.E. corner of my Pre-emption Claim at stake No. 1, running due East 880 yards to stake No. 2; thence North, 880 yards, to stake No. 3; thence West, 880 yards, to stake No. 4; and in a Southerly direction, back to starting point, 880 yards.

No mineral or mining claims are known to exist in the neighbourhood.

Notice of intention to purchase was posted on the above land on November 18th, 1879.

BYRON EARNSHAW.

Minnie Lake, Nicola,  
November 19th, 1879.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to Parliament, at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, for an Act to repeal an Act intituled the "Victoria and Esquimalt Railway Act Amendment Act, 1876," and to amend an Act intituled the "Victoria and Esquimalt Railway Act, 1873," and to define the time when the last mentioned Act shall come or shall be deemed to have come into force; and to enable the said Company, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to construct a Railway from Esquimalt to Nanaimo.

DRAKE & JACKSON,  
Solicitors for the Victoria and Esquimalt  
Railway Company.

Dated Victoria, 27th December, 1879.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between Marshall M. English and Samuel D. Adair, trading as English and Company, Canners and Curers of Salmon at New Westminster, B.C., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said Partnership are to be paid to Samuel D. Adair, at New Westminster aforesaid; and all claims against the said Partnership, now due, are to be presented to said Samuel D. Adair, by whom same will be settled.

Dated at New Westminster, this 12th day of December, 1879.

(Signed) S. D. ADAIR.

Witness—W. NORMAN BOLE.

## GOLD COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER the 1st of October next, all Mining Claims in the Cassiar District may be laid over till the 15th day of June, 1880, subject to the 9th Section of the "Gold Mining Amendment Act, 1872."

A. W. VOWELL,  
Gold Commissioner, Cassiar.

Laketon, Cassiar,  
10th September, 1879.

## APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE BILL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Ithiel Blake Nason, Joseph Mason, William Rennie, William Forrest, and Charles Wilson will apply, at the ensuing Session of the Provincial Legislature, for an Act of Parliament granting to them and their assigns the right to divert and use five thousand inches of water, to be taken from the Little Cariboo Lake or the North Branch of the Quesnelle River, or from both sources, at a point at or near the locality where the waters of the said lake fall into the said North Branch of the Quesnelle River, including the right to take, divert, and use the waters of Spanish Creek; all such waters so appropriated to be conveyed in ditches and flumes along the hills, banks, and benches of the said North Branch of the said River to a point on the said North Branch ten miles below the outlet of the said Lake, and for the right to construct such ditches and flumes along the said hills, banks, and benches, with liberty to extend the said ditches and flumes and the conveyance of the said waters along the whole length of the said North Branch to the main Quesnelle River, and for rights of way for the said ditches and flumes and conveyance of the said waters; such privileges to be granted for a term of fifty years; the water to be used for mining purposes, and the grantees and their assigns to have the right of sale of the water.

Dated 10th December, 1879.

DAVIE & POOLEY,  
Solicitors for the Applicants.

## In the County Court of British Columbia.

## "COMPANIES ACT, 1878."

In the matter of the Petition of the "Lowhee Quartz Mining Company (Limited)," to dissolve the Corporation.

Petition for dissolution filed September 22nd, 1879.

ON THE 31st day of October, A.D. 1879, the day fixed for hearing the Petition, and after hearing the statements of the Secretary of the Company, it is hereby ordered that the "Lowhee Quartz Mining Company" be dissolved.

[L.S.] H. M. BALL,  
Richfield, October 31st, 1879.

County Court Judge.

## Insolvent Act of 1875 and amending Acts.

In the matter of HENRY McDERMOTT,  
an Insolvent.

I GEORGE FERGUSON, of Barkerville, B.C., have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

GEORGE FERGUSON,  
Barkerville,  
November 22nd, 1879.

Assignee.

## Insolvent Act of 1875 and amending Acts.

In the matter of JOHN WRIGHT, an Insolvent.

THE INSOLVENT has made an Assignment of his Estate to me, and the Creditors are notified to meet at Smith's Hotel, in Clinton, on Thursday, the 15th day of January, 1880, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive statements of his affairs and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit.

GEORGE BYRNES,  
Official Assignee.

Barkerville, December 6th, 1879.

## Insolvent Act of 1875 and amending Acts.

In the matter of LEOPOLD BLUM, an Insolvent.

I THE UNDERSIGNED, J. H. TURNER, of Victoria, B.C., have been appointed Assignee in this matter. Creditors are requested to file their claims before me, within one month, at my Office, Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. H. TURNER,  
Victoria, December 18th, 1879.

Assignee.

**NOTICE.**

*In the matter of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS BETTS, deceased, Intestate.*

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above Estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith; and all persons having any claims against the said Estate are required to forward them, on or before the 8th day of February, 1880, to

JAMES CHARLES PREVOST,  
Victoria, November 8th, 1879. *Administrator.*

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I intend to apply for permission to purchase 320 acres of unsurveyed land situated about 2 miles North-West of Greenville, and about one mile back from the Naas River, commencing at a stake marked A, and running 40 chains West to stake B; thence 80 chains North to stake C; thence 40 chains East to stake D; and thence 80 chains back to stake A.

I have no knowledge of there being any mines in the vicinity.

A copy of this notice was posted on the described land on October 16th, 1879.

ALFRED E. GREEN.  
Greenville, Naas River, B. C.,  
October 16th, 1879.

**Gold Commissioner's Notice.**

ON and after the 1st November next, all claims in the Cariboo District may be laid over till the 20th May, 1880, subject to the 9th Section of the "Gold Mining Amendment Act, 1872."

H. M. BALL.  
*Gold Commissioner.*

Richfield, October 4th, 1879.

**NOTICE.**

*In the matter of the Estate and Effects of THOMAS O'BRIEN, deceased, Intestate.*

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above Estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith; and all persons having any claims against the said Estate are required to forward them, on or before the 8th day of February, 1880, to

JAMES CHARLES PREVOST,  
Victoria, November 8th, 1879. *Administrator.*

**NOTICE.**

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that I intend to apply for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land at the Mouth of Nimpkish River, on the South side, notice of which has been posted on the said land, commencing at the North end of said land, running Southerly forty chains; thence Easterly forty chains; thence Westerly forty chains; thence Northerly forty chains to the place of commencement.

No mining or mineral claims are known to exist in the neighbourhood.

Notice of purchase was posted on the above land September 1st, 1879.

A. W. HUSON.

October 10th, 1879.

**NOTICE.**

*In the matter of the Estate and Effects of PETER CAMERON, deceased, intestate.*

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above Estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith; and all persons having any claims against the said Estate are required to forward them on or before the 18th day of January, 1880, to

JAMES CHARLES PREVOST,  
Victoria, October 18th, 1879. *Administrator.*

**NOTICE.**

*In the matter of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM OWENS, deceased, intestate.*

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above Estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith; and all persons having any claims against the said Estate are required to forward them on or before the 18th day of January, 1880, to

JAMES CHARLES PREVOST,  
Victoria, 18th October, 1879. *Administrator.*

**NOTICE.**

*In the matter of the Estate and Effects of CLAUDE DE VEAU, deceased, Intestate.*

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above Estate are required to pay the amounts due forthwith; and all persons having any claims against the said Estate are required to forward them, on or before the 8th February, 1880, to

JAMES CHARLES PREVOST,  
Victoria, Nov. 8th, 1879. *Administrator.*

**"CATTLE EXEMPTION ACT, 1871."**

The following List of Agreements, registered under the "Cattle Exemption Act, 1871," is hereby published in pursuance of Section 5 of the said Act.

PARTIES.			CATTLE.	FARMER.	
Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Date.	No. of each description.	Name of
Robert E. Jackson and Milton Edgson.	Victoria City and Comiaken District.	Barrister-at-Law and Farmer.	26th May, 1874.	1 two year old Bull, six cows.	Milton Edgson.
William Arthur and James Arthur.	Esquimalt Town and New Westminster Dis't.	Hotel-keeper and Farmer.	21st Sept., 1877.	204 head of cows, yearlings, heifers, steers, and calves, 6 work oxen, and 1 bull.	James Arthur.
Frederick Williams and William T. Arthur.	Esquimalt District and Centreville, New West-	Manager, Naval Club and Farmer.	19th June, 1878.	21 cows, 1 heifer, 4 yearling heifers, 1 bull, 1 mare, 32-year old steers.	Wm. T. Arthur.
Richard Hoey and Daniel Carey.	Lillooet and Pemberton Meadows, Lil-	Farmer.	9th Dec., 1878.	17 cows, 1 yearling heifer, 13 calves.	Daniel Carey.
Frederick Soues and Thomas Richardson.	Clinton and Chappron Lake, Douglas Valley.	Accountant and Stock Farmer.	27th Sept., 1879.	152 cows and calves, 66 steers, all ages.	Thos. Richardson.

## NOTICE OF SALE FOR DELINQUENT TAXES.

List of Taxes delinquent on the 30th June, 1879, in the Electoral District of New Westminster.

Name of person assessed.	Description of Tax.	Description of the parcels, sections, or lots.	Amount of unpaid Tax on the Revised Roll, 1879.	25 per cent. added for delinquency.	Total Tax delinquent on the 30th June, 1879.	Interest at 1½ per cent. per month to day of sale.	Charges and costs.
Johnston, Isaac S.	Real	N.E. ¼ Section 15, Township 2.	\$ 2 00	\$ 0 50	\$ 2 50		
Kells, Henry	"	S.W. ¼ 14, 2.	1 00	25	1 25		
Magee, George	Real and wild	Block 5 N., Range 7 W., Secs. 26, 34, & 35	22 13	5 54	27 67		
Magee, Hugh	Real	Pre-emption 1,116, Lot 194, Group 1.	12 00	3 00	15 00		
Reisterer, Robert	"	S.E. ¼ Section 9, Township 7.	1 50	37	1 87		
Reisterer, Charles	"	S.W. ¼ 10, 7.	1 00	25	1 25		
Green, Charles F.	Real and personal	Lot 141, Group 2.	6 00	1 50	7 50		
Chantrell, Henry D.	Real and wild	N.E. ¼ Sec. 29, S.E. ¼ Sec. 28, Township 1	9 66	2 41	12 07		
Williams, H. H.	Real and personal	N.E., N.W., & S.W. ¼ Sec. 13,	18 75	4 69	23 44		
Thomas, John	Real	Pre-emption 1,225.	1 66	41	2 07		
Saunders, A. W.	"	Lot 139, Group 2.	2 53	64	3 17		
Elwood, John	Real and wild	S.W. ¼ Sec. 11, N.E. ¼ Sec. 2, Township 5	8 00	4 00	12 00		
Dietz, George	Personal	Pre-emption 1,216	14 00	3 50	17 50		
Mackie, William	Real	{ Block 6 N., R. 1 E., Sec. 8, 17, 18, 19; } { Pre-emption 142, Sub. Lot 1, Block 1 }	2 50	62	3 12		
McLean, A.	Real and personal	{ Lot 258, Group 1, Pre-emption 603; } { Block 5 N., R. 5 W., Sec. 15, 16, pt. 19 }	17 66	4 41	22 07		
Burton, Ralph	Real	Pre-emption 861.	3 33	83	4 16		
Clarke, James H.	Real and wild	Lot 202, Group 1.	8 91	2 23	11 14		
Roberts, J., Estate of	Real	Pre-emption 715.	3 33	83	4 16		
English, John	"	906.	3 33	83	4 16		
Couch, J., Estate of	"	Lots 206 and 207, Group 2.	6 66	1 66	8 32		
Passmore, S.	"	Lot 165, Group 2, Pre-emption 835	6 66	1 66	8 32		
Lehman, S. W.	"	Pre-emption 1,356	1 32	33	1 65		
Row, William	"	1,377	1 00	50	1 50		
Donelly, J.	"	397	3 33	83	4 16		
Rowling, W. H.	Real and wild	{ Lot 258, Group 1, Pre-emption 603; } { Block 5 N., R. 5 W., Sec. 15, 16, pt. 19 }	14 70	3 67	18 37		
Griffiths, Joseph	Real	Lot 3, Block 1, Granville.	5 00	1 25	6 25		
Brew, George	"	4, 2,	3 33	83	4 16		
Scott, John R.	"	Pre-emption 1,542	80	20	1 00		
Ah Lett.	"	1,546	80	20	1 00		
Wells, John	"	1,554	80	20	1 00		
Walker, James	"	S.E. ¼ Section 6, Township 13	1 50	37	1 87		
Luckman, Joseph	"	Pre-emption 1,493	1 33	33	1 66		
McLean, A., jr.	"	Blk. 5 N., R. 1 E., Sec. 31, Pre-empt'n 1,506	1 91	48	2 39		
Scott, J. T.	"	Pre-emption 1,509	1 50	37	1 87		
Innes, William	Real and wild	S.W. ¼ Sec. 34, N.E. ¼ Sec. 28, Township 3	7 08	1 77	8 85		
Wells, John	Real	Pre-emption 1,211	3 33	83	4 16		
Jackson, A.	"	Lot 218, Group 1.	1 06	46	1 52		
Todd, J. B.	"	N.W. ¼ Section 1, Township 5	1 50	37	1 87		
McKenzie, George	"	S.W. ¼ 35,	75	18	93		
Conner, S. R.	"	S.W. ¼ 17,	75	18	93		
McKenzie, A.	"	S.W. ¼ 9,	80	20	1 00		
Gray, James	"	S.W. ¼ 20,	75	18	93		
McMillan, T.	"	S.E. ¼ 12,	53	13	66		
Hughes, S. P.	Real and wild	S.W. ¼ 6,	8 53	2 16	10 69		
Graff, Moses	Real	E. ½ 11,	4 00	1 00	5 00		
Jordan, John	"	N.W. ¼ 2,	3 00	75	3 75		
Lacroix, M.	"	Pre-emption 714.	3 33	83	4 16		
Hall, James	"	Part Sub. Lot 12, Block 2.	1 33	33	1 66		
Farr, Joseph	Real and personal	Pre-emption	23 00	5 75	28 75		
Larange, V.	Real	Lot 46, Hastings	50	12	62		
Mitchell, N.	Real and wild	Lots 146 and 151, Group 2.	4 85	1 21	6 06		
Williams, Edson	Real	Pre-emption 1,557	80	20	1 00		
Sullivan, T. P.	"	1,572	80	20	1 00		
Stirling, C. V.	"	1,573	80	20	1 00		
Munday & Lethbridge	"	1,587	1 50	37	1 87		
Binnie, Thomas	"	1,600	75	18	93		
Dicken, B. F.	"	1,603	53	13	66		
McConnel, J.	"	1,605	53	13	66		
Rodick & Hume	"	1,606 and 1,607.	1 50	37	1 87		
Passingham, F.	"	1,608	53	13	66		
Young, Henry	"	1,611	53	13	66		
Gray, Robert	"	1,617	53	13	66		
Morrison, J.	"	N.E. ¼ Section 23, Township 1	80	20	1 00		
Hornby, Thomas	"	S.W. ¼ 19,	80	20	1 00		
Lund, August O.	"	S.E. ¼ 4,	75	19	94		
Gray, Samuel	"	N.W. ¼ 19,	53	13	66		
Lane, Pike & Nelson	Personal		20 00	5 00	25 00		
Elwood, J. J.	Real	S.W. ¼ Section 36, Township 1	3 33	83	4 16		
Herring, S. W.	Real, personal, and wild	Block 5 N., Range 4 W., Section 20.	5 53	1 38	6 91		
Gold, L.	Real and personal	{ ½ Lot 6 & Lot 8, Block 1; Lots 12 & 13; } { Block 6, Granville; Pre-empt'n 1,553 }	6 80	1 70	8 50		
Murray, Paul	Real	Lot 153, Group 2.	2 50	62	3 12		
Murray, John	Real and wild	201,	8 25	2 06	10 31		
Lewis, Thomas	Personal	1	1 78	44	2 22		
Vedder, A. S.	"		4 18	1 04	5 22		
Blanchard, John	"		80	20	1 00		
Evans, Jane	"		2 66	66	3 32		
Wells, A. C.	"		1 53	38	1 91		
Greyell, E.	"		78	14	92		
Thompson, Robert	"		1 54	38	1 92		
Greyell, E.	"		1 35	34	1 69		
Ryder, John F.	"		4 00	1 00	5 00		
Henderson, A. C.	"		69	17	86		
Nicholson, C. M.	Real	Pre-emption 1,521	80	20	1 00		
Wells, David	"	1,529	80	20	1 00		
Innes, Adam	Personal		1 50	37	1 87		
Pickard, Thomas W.	Real	N.W. ¼ Section 16, Township 8	80	20	1 00		
Pickard, John W.	"	N.E. ¼ 16,	80	20	1 00		
McDonald, J. S.	"	Lot 27, Group 1	8 53	2 13	10 66		
Gilchrist, T.	"	32,	8 53	2 13	10 66		
Greenhow, Thomas	"	43,	8 53	2 13	10 66		
Giles, George A.	"	44,	8 53	2 13	10 66		
Welsh, J.	"	87,	8 69	2 17	10 86		
White, E., Estate of	"	88,	5 65	1 41	7 06		
Goon Gan	"	171,	9 48	2 37	11 85		
White, E., Estate of	"	172,	9 40	2 35	11 75		
Beaconsfield Copper Co.	Real and wild	421,	4 27	1 07	5 34		
Do. do.	"	422,	17 06	4 26	21 32		
Warne, .	"	423,	6 40	1 60	8 00		

## LIST OF TAXES DELINQUENT IN NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT.—Concluded.

Name of person assessed.	Description of Tax.	Description of the parcels, sections or lots.	Amount of unpaid Tax on the Revised Roll, 1879.	25 per cent. added for delinquency	Total Tax delinquent on the 30th June, 1879.	Interest at 1½ per cent. per month to day of sale.	Charges and costs.
Herring, John.....	Real and wild .....	Lot 2, Group 2.....	\$ 2 55	\$ 0 64	\$ 3 19		
Donahue, Peter.....	" "	" 11, " 2.....	2 55	64	3 19		
Grant, J. M.....	" "	" 14, " 2.....	4 07	1 02	6 09		
Smith, W. H., Estate of.	" "	" 46, " 2.....	8 25	2 06	10 31		
Hoskin, R.....	Real .....	" 120, " 2.....	2 00	50	2 50		
Do.		" 129, " 2.....	2 00	50	2 50		
Hoskin, J.....	Real and wild .....	" 128, " 2.....	10 80	2 70	13 50		
Wilton, T.....	" "	Block 3 N., Range 3 W., Section 4 .....	2 53	63	3 16		
Do.		" 3 N., " 3 W., " 5 .....	8 74	2 18	10 92		
Wilson, Robert.....	" "	" 3 N., " 7 W., " 10 .....	7 59	1 89	9 48		
Kam Shoon.....	" "	" 4 N., " 6 W., " 12 .....	8 80	2 20	11 00		
Oliver, Isaac.....	" "	" 5 N., " 1 W., " 4 .....	1 13	28	1 41		
Do.		" 5 N., " 1 W., " 5 .....	3 06	76	3 82		
Do.		" 5 N., " 1 W., " 7 .....	8 80	2 20	11 00		
Do.		" 5 N., " 1 W., " 9 .....	8 80	2 20	11 00		
Do.		" 5 N., " 1 W., " 11 .....	7 20	1 80	9 00		
Do.		" 4 N., " 2 W., " 4 .....	3 29	82	4 11		
Do.		" 4 N., " 2 W., " 9 .....	8 80	2 20	11 00		
Do.		" 4 N., " 2 W., " 15 .....	8 80	2 20	11 00		
White, E., Estate of.....	" "	" 5 N., " 3 W., " 36 .....	8 80	2 20	11 00		
Steele, E. J.....	" "	" 5 N., " 7 W., " 28 .....	8 21	2 05	10 26		
Moriarty, J.....	" "	N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 27, Township 3 .....	53	13	66		
Do.		N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 27, " 3 .....	3 41	85	4 26		
Do.		N. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 29, " 3 .....	17 06	4 26	21 32		
Do.		S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 29, " 3 .....	1 07	27	1 34		
Do.		N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ " 32, " 3 .....	8 53	2 13	10 66		
Keary, J.....	Real .....	Sub. Lot 4, Block 2 .....	33	13	66		
Cann, George.....	" "	" 7, " 2 .....	33	13	66		
Alston, E. G.....	" "	" 20, " 3 .....	33	13	66		
Palliser, J.....	" "	" 22, " 3 .....	33	13	66		
Turnbull, J.....	" "	" 6, " 4 .....	16	04	20		
Woodcock, J.....	" "	" 7, " 4 .....	16	04	20		
Cann, George.....	" "	" 13, " 4 .....	16	04	20		
Lord Milton.....	" "	" 5, " 10 .....	25	06	31		
Do.		" 6, " 10 .....	25	06	31		
Thorne, J.....	" "	" 8, " 10 .....	25	06	31		
Cooper, J.....	" "	" 15, " 10 .....	16	04	20		
Greig, R.....	" "	" 6, " 11 .....	16	04	20		
Thorne, J.....	" "	" 4, " 11 .....	16	04	20		
Berkeley, W. C.....	" "	" 1, " 12 .....	16	04	20		
Thorne, J.....	" "	" 11, " 12 .....	16	04	20		
Do.		" 12, " 12 .....	16	04	20		
Vine, J.....	" "	" 9, " 13 .....	16	04	20		
Lord Milton.....	" "	" 12, " 13 .....	16	04	20		
Do.		" 13, " 13 .....	16	04	20		
Do.		" 14, " 13 .....	16	04	20		
Do.		" 15, " 13 .....	16	04	20		
Thorne, H. J.....	" "	" 16, " 13 .....	16	04	20		
Do.		" 21, " 13 .....	16	04	20		
Thompson, J.....	" "	" 6, " 14 .....	16	04	20		
Churton, A.....	" "	" 7, " 14 .....	16	04	20		
Do.		" 8, " 14 .....	16	04	20		

And unless the above mentioned delinquent taxes, with interest that may be due, together with charges and costs, are sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell the parcels of land by Public Auction, at my Office, at New Westminster, on the 15th day of December, 1879.

J. C. HUGHES,  
Assessor and Collector.

Dated, New Westminster, November 4th, 1879.

## EXTRACT FROM THE ASSESSMENT ACT.

"When the taxes are delinquent in respect of personal estate or income tax, the Assessor or Collector may, by himself or his agent, levy the same with costs, by distress of the goods and chattels of the person who ought to pay the same."

## NOTICE OF SALE BY SHERIFF,

Pursuant to the "Execution against Lands Act, 1874."

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ELIZABETH KATHLEEN BLACK, Plaintiff, against JACOB HINTZ, Defendant.

District, Town, or City,	No. of Lot.	Concise description of property.	Estate or Interest.
New Westminster District.	North-west $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 9, Township 7	Fee simple .....	Fee simple, subject to a Judgment for \$183.00, registered against the said property on the 10th day of July, 1879, in favour of E. K. Black.
When to be Sold.			Where to be Sold.
26th January, 1880, at 12 m.			At the Sheriff's Office, New Westminster.

HENRY V. EDMONDS,

Sheriff.

## CIRCULAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,  
OTTAWA, 12th November, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a printed Circular Despatch, from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and its enclosure respecting Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Foreign Powers.

I have to request that you will cause publicity to be given thereto in the Province of British Columbia.

His Honour

The Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) G. POWELL,  
for the Under Secretary of State.

## CIRCULAR.

DOWNING STREET,  
17th October, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of your Government, copies of a Parliamentary Paper containing a list of Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Foreign Powers, containing most favoured nation clauses; stating the period when terminable; and showing whether they apply to the British Colonies.

To the Officer administering the  
Government of Canada.I have, etc.,  
(Signed) M. E. HICKS BEACH.

LIST OF TREATIES  
OF  
COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION  
BETWEEN  
GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN POWERS;  
CONTAINING

MOST-FAVoured-NATION CLAUSES; STATING THE PERIOD WHEN TERMINABLE; AND SHOWING  
WHETHER THEY APPLY TO THE BRITISH COLONIES.

*Presented to the House of Commons by command of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their  
Address dated May 9, 1879.*

LIST of Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Foreign  
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	18 Apr., 1825	Commerce and Navigation .....	58
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## RETURN TO AN ADDRESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

List of all Treaties of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Foreign Powers which are now in force, stating the date of each and the period when terminable; whether or not they provide "most favored nation" treatment, and the terms by which such treatment is stipulated for, and how far they apply to British Colonies.

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.	Most-favored-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.	Feb. 2, 1825.	Commerce and Navigation.	No time fixed.	<p><i>Imports and Exports. Produce and Manufactures.</i></p> <p>No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata; and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the said United Provinces of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories or dominions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, or of the said United Provinces, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article IV.)</p> <p><i>Lading and Unlading of Ships. Safety of Merchandise, &amp;c. Disposal of Property, &amp;c. Justice. Imposts.</i></p> <p>In whatever relates to the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandise, goods and effects, the disposal of ships, the safety of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation or exchange, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions, the same privileges, liberties and rights as the most favored nation, and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher duties or imposts than those which are paid, or may be paid, by the native subjects or citizens of the Power in whose dominions they may be resident. (Article IX.)</p>	<p><i>Subjects. Commerce and Navigation.</i></p> <p>His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages, further, that in all his dominions situated out of Europe, the inhabitants of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding article, to the full extent in which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation. (Article III.)</p> <p><i>Import Duties, &amp;c.</i></p> <p>Applicable to British "territories and dominions." (Article IV.)</p>
"	July 10, 1853	Free Navigation of Rivers Parana and Uruguay	No time fixed	<p><i>Free Navigation of Rivers Parana and Uruguay.</i></p> <p>The Argentine Confederation, in the exercise of her sovereign rights, concedes the free navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay, wherever they may belong to her, to the merchant vessels of all nations, subject only to the conditions which this Treaty establishes, and to the regulations sanctioned, or which may hereafter be sanctioned, by the national authority of the Confederation. (Article I.)</p> <p>If it should happen (which God forbid) that war should break out between any of the States, Republics, or Provinces of the River Plate or its confluents, the navigation of the Rivers Parana and Uruguay shall remain free to the merchant flag of all nations, excepting in what may relate to munitions of war, such as arms of all kinds, gunpowder, lead, and cannon-balls. (Article VI.)</p>	

The principal objects for which the Rivers Parana and Uruguay are declared free to the commerce of the world being to extend the mercantile relations of the countries which border them, and to promote immigration, it is hereby agreed that no favor or immunity shall be granted to the flag or trade of any other nation which shall not equally extend to those of Her Britannic Majesty. (Article VIII.)

*Commerce.*

April 30, 1868 Navigation .....

The present Treaty shall remain in force from the exchange of the ratifications until the 31st December, 1877; and in case neither of the High Contracting Powers shall have notified to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period, the intention to put an end to its operation, the Treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year counting from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Parties shall have announced its intention to put an end to it. (Article VI.)

AUSTRIA .....

The duration of the Treaty of Commerce concluded between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary on the 5th December, 1876, shall be prolonged indefinitely, with the reservation that both the Contracting Parties are at all times entitled to renounce the same. In case one of the two Contracting Parties should notify its intention to put an end to the operation of this Treaty, it shall remain in force for the term of one year from the date on which the notice shall have been given. (Declaration, 26th November, 1877.)

*Ships and Cargoes.*

The stipulations contained in the preceding Article are also to be applied to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the ships and cargoes of the same;

*Coasting Trade.*

But, as regards the coasting trade, only in those Colonies and foreign possessions the coasting trade of which shall have been, or shall be hereafter, opened to foreign ships, in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter. The foreign possessions and Colonies of Her Britannic Majesty, the coasting trade of which has been already so opened to foreign ships, and in which therefore ships belonging to the citizens of the Imperial and Royal States are placed on the national footing, are: British India, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Victoria, St. Lucia. (Article II.)

*Subjects. Commercial Privileges. Imports.*

Dec. 5, 1876 Commerce .....

The subjects of his Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty who reside temporarily or permanently in the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, who reside temporarily or permanently in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, shall enjoy therein during the continuance of this Treaty, with respect to residence and the exercise of commerce and trade, the same rights as, and shall not be subjected to any higher or other imposts than, the subjects of any third country the most favored in these respects. (Article I.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY .....

Applicable to "Colonies and foreign possessions" of Her Britannic Majesty. (Articles I. to III.)

*Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.*

The produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, Austria-Hungary, which are imported into the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, and the produce and manufactures, as well as all goods coming from, British possessions, which are imported into the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall therein, during the continuance of this Treaty, be treated in the same manner as, and in particular shall be subjected to no higher or other duties than, the produce and goods of any third country the most favored in this respect. (Article II.)

*Export Duties.*

No other or higher duties shall be levied in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on the exportation of any goods to the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the territories and possessions, including the Colonies and foreign possessions, of Her Britannic Majesty, on the exportation of any goods to the Austro-Hun-

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When terminable.	If applicable to British Colonies.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (continued.)	Dec. 5, 1876	Commerce .....	.....	<p>garian Monarchy, than on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in this respect. (Article II.)</p> <p><i>Transit of Goods.</i></p> <p>The two High Contracting Parties likewise guarantee to each other treatment on the footing of the most favored third country in regard to the transit of goods through the territory of the one from and to the territory of the other. (Article II.)</p> <p><i>Favors, Immunities, and Reductions in Tariff.</i></p> <p>Every reduction in the Tariff of import and export duties, as well as every favor or immunity that one of the Contracting Parties grants to the subjects and commerce of a third Power, shall be participated in simultaneously and unconditionally by the other. (Article III.)</p> <p><i>Exceptions: Turkish Trade, Frontier Traffic and District Privileges, Customs Union.</i></p> <p>The stipulations of the foregoing Articles, I. to III. relative to the reciprocal treatment on the footing of the most favoured third country shall not apply—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To those special and ancient privileges which are accorded to Turkish subjects for the Turkish trade in Austria-Hungary.</li> <li>2. To those advantages which are or may be granted on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to the neighbouring countries solely for the purpose of facilitating the frontier traffic, or to those reductions of, or exemptions from, customs duties which are only valid in the said Monarchy for certain districts, or for the inhabitants of certain districts.</li> <li>3. To the obligations imposed upon either of the High Contracting Parties by a Customs Union already concluded, or which may hereafter be concluded. (Article IV.)</li> </ol> <p><i>Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>Neither of the High Contracting Parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit against the other which shall not, under like circumstances, be applicable to the third country most favoured in this respect. (Article V.)</p>
BELGIUM .....	July 23, 1882	Commerce and Navigation	.....	<p><i>Subjects. Privileges, Favours, Immunities.</i></p> <p>In all that relates to navigation and commerce, the High Contracting Parties shall not grant any privilege, favour, or immunity to any other country, which shall not be also and immediately extended to their respective subjects, (Article III.)</p> <p><i>Transit and Warehousing Duties.</i></p> <p>Goods of every kind coming from or going to either of the two countries shall reciprocally be exempted from all transit duty. The prohibition in regard to gunpowder is, however, maintained; and the two High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves to terminate the Treaty, it shall remain in force until the expiration of a year dating from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice for its termination.</p> <p>The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to introduce into the Treaty, by common consent, any modifications which may not be at variance with its spirit or principles, and the utility of which may be shown by experience. (Article XXV.)</p> <p>*August 30, 1882.</p>

*Import Duties, Produce and Manufactures.*

Neither of the two High Contracting Parties shall impose upon goods the produce or manufacture of the other party other or higher duties or impositions than such as are or may be imposed on on the same goods in their own or in other foreign country. (Article XIV.)

*favours, Privileges, and Reductions in Tariff.*

Each of the two parties engages to extend to the other any favour or privilege, or reduction in the Tariff of duties of importation or exportation, on articles mentioned, or not mentioned, in the present Treaty, which either of them may grant to any third power. (Article XIV.)

*Prohibitions.*

They engage, moreover, not to establish against each other any duty or prohibition of importation or exportation which shall not, at the same time, be applicable to all other nations. (Article XIV.)

*Consuls.*

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to name Consuls for the protection of trade in the dominions and territories of the other party; and the Consuls who may be so appointed shall enjoy, within the territories of each Party, all the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted in those territories to Agents of the same rank and character appointed by or authorized to act for the Government of the most favoured nation. (Article XVIII.)

*Temporary Exceptions: Cotton Yarns and Woollen Goods.*

As a temporary exception to the stipulations of Article XIV, and for the space of two years from the 1st October, 1862, the new system shall be applied in the following manner to certain articles of British origin hereinafter enumerated: Cotton yarns twisted, warped, or dyed, shall pay the duties imposed upon single yarns unbleached or bleached, with an addition of 5 c. for twisted yarns, 10 c. for warped yarns, and 15 c. for dyed yarns, per kilog. The duty on stuff of wool mixed with cotton shall be 22½ per cent, until the 1st October, 1863, and 20 per cent, until the 1st October, 1864. During the continuance of the transitory system the importer may, at his choice, pay either 180 fr. the 100 kilog., or the duties stipulated above. The duty upon printed cotton tissues shall be 150 fr. the 100 kilog. (Article XXII.)

*Cotton Yarns.*

The undersigned, in proceeding to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded on the 23rd July, 1862, between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, have agreed to record in the present Protocol the modification in the said Treaty arranged this day between them; and in consequence of which the following Tariff is adopted:—



understood, in which national vessels only are permitted to engage. (Article II.)

*Import Duties, Produce and Manufactures.*

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, of any article of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Bolivia, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Bolivia of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

*Export Duties.*

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories or dominions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

*Prohibition.*

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, or of the said territories of the Republic of Bolivia, to or from the said dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, to or from the said territories of the Republic of Bolivia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article IV.)

*Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.*

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the Republic of Bolivia shall enjoy, in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation: and, in like manner, the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty, in the territories of the Republic of Bolivia shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be granted to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the most favoured nation in the territories of the Republic of Bolivia. (Article XI.)

*Ships and Caravans, Layout Duties.*

It is further agreed that, for the like term of fifteen years,\* the stipulations contained in the Articles V and VI of the present Treaty shall be suspended, and, in lieu thereof, it is hereby agreed that until the expiration of the said term of fifteen years,<sup>†</sup> British ships entering into the ports of the Republic of Bolivia from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, and all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of

\* From the date of the exchange of the ratifications. The Bolivian ratification was delivered to Mr. Belford Wilson on the 1st November, 1840, and the British ratification was delivered to the Bolivian Government on the 27th December, 1842.

Countries.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
BOLIVIA (continued.)	Sept. 29, 1840	Commerce and Navigation	.....	<p>any of the said dominions, imported in such ships, shall pay no other or higher duties than are or may hereafter be payable in the said ports by the ships, and the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the most favoured nation; and, reciprocally, it is agreed that Bolivian ships entering into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, from any port of the Republic of Bolivia, and all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said Republic, imported in such ships, shall pay no other or higher duties than are or may hereafter be payable in the said ports, by the ships and the like goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the most favoured nation. (Additional Article II.)</p>	<p><i>Bounties and Drawbacks on Exports.</i></p> <p>And that no higher duties shall be paid, or bounties or drawbacks allowed, on the exportation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of either country, in the ships of the other, than upon the exportation of the like articles in the ships of any other foreign country.</p> <p>It being understood that, at the end of the said term of fifteen years, the stipulations of the said 8th and 9th Articles shall from thenceforward be in full force between the two countries. (Additional Article II.)</p>
BORNEO .....	May 27, 1847	Commerce and Navigation.	No time fixed.....	<p><i>Subjects. Commerce. Privileges and Advantages.</i></p> <p>The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall have full liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandise through, all parts of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo, and they shall enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages with respect to commerce, or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted to the subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Borneo shall in like manner be at liberty to enter into, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandise through, all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe and Asia, as freely as the subjects of the most favoured nation, and they shall enjoy in those dominions all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are now or which may hereafter be granted therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. (Article II.)</p>	<p><i>Subjects. Commerce. Privileges and Advantages.</i></p> <p>Applicable to "all parts of the British dominions in Europe and Asia." (Article II.)</p>
CHINA.....	Oct. 4, 1854	Commerce and Navigation	.....	<p>It is stipulated that the present Treaty shall last from the date of the exchange of the ratifications the term of ten years; but it shall continue obligatory even after this term has expired if neither of the Contracting Parties shall have announced to the other, with twelve months' notice, its wish that the said Treaty should cease. The same term shall intervene between the notice and the expiration of the Treaty, at whatever period such notice may be given, the ten years during which the Treaty ought to last having expired.</p> <p>Notice having been given by either of the Contracting Parties of its resolution that the Treaty should cease, and after the term</p>	<p><i>Subjects. Ships and Cargoes. Houses and Warehouses. Trade Protection.</i></p> <p>Applicable to the "dominions" of Her Britannic Majesty. (Articles II. and III.)</p>

of twelve months having elapsed, all the stipulations contained in the said Treaty shall cease and expire, excepting those relating to peace and friendship between the two countries and their subjects and citizens, which shall continue obligatory for both parties. (Article XVIII.)

and property, and in the exercise of their industry and commerce, as may be enjoyed by native subjects and citizens according to the laws of the respective countries. (Article II.)

*Ships of War and Post Office Packets.*

In like manner the ships of war and Post-office packets of each Contracting Party respectively shall have liberty to enter into all harbours, rivers, and places within the territories of the other to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come; to anchor there and to remain and refit; subject always to the laws and regulations of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

*Import Duties, Produce and Manufactures.*

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Chile; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Chile of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like article the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article III.)

*Export Duties.*

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the dominions or territories of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions or territories of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article III.)

*Prohibitions.*

No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties into the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to the territories of all other nations. (Article III.)

*Differential Duty: "De Patente."*

It is understood that the differential duty denominated "de Patente," and which is charged in Chile to foreign merchants and shop-keepers, is not abolished by the stipulations in the first part of this Article. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, in this respect, be placed upon the footing of most favoured foreign nation. (Article XI.)

*Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.*

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent, and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions or territories of the other, shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation. (Article XII.)

Country.....	Date.	Subject.	When terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
China.....	June 26, 1858	Commerce and Navigation			

*Export Duties.*

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

*Prohibitions.*

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article IV.)

*Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.*

The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions or territories of the other shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation.

It shall be free for each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article XIII.)

*Subjects. Property.*

The subjects and citizens of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to acquire and possess. They may acquire and dispose of the same, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ad intestato*, or in any other manner, under the same conditions as are established by the laws of the country for all foreigners. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects or citizens of the country. In the absence of heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances. (Article XVII.)

*Subjects. Commerce. Ships and Cargoes. Houses and Warehouses. Protection.*

Applicable to the "territories, dominions, and settlements of Her Britannic Majesty in Europe." (Articles II. and V.)

Commerce and Navigation. In order that the two High Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects and citizens, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications\* of the present Treaty either of the

\*February 20, 1850.

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
Costa Rica (continued)	Nov. 27, 1849	Commerce and Navigation	High Contracting Parties shall have the right of giving to the other Party notice of its intention to terminate Articles V, VI, and VII of the present Treaty; and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, the said Articles and all the stipulations contained therein shall cease to be binding on the two High Contracting Parties. (Article XV.)	<p>High Contracting Parties shall have the right of giving to the other Party notice of its intention to terminate Articles V, VI, and VII of the present Treaty; and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, the said Articles and all the stipulations contained therein shall cease to be binding on the two High Contracting Parties. (Article XV.)</p> <p><i>Ships of War and Post Office Packets.</i></p> <p>In like manner the respective ships of war and Post-office packets of the two countries shall have liberty freely and securely to come to all harbours, rivers, and places to which other foreign ships of war and packets are or may be permitted to come; to enter into the same, to anchor, and to remain there and refit, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)</p> <p><i>Coasting Trade reserved.</i></p> <p>By the right of entering the places, ports, and rivers mentioned in this Article, the privilege of carrying on the coasting trade is not understood, in which trade national vessels only are permitted to engage. (Article II.)</p> <p><i>Commerce and Navigation.</i></p> <p>Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further that the inhabitants of the Republic of Costa Rica shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article in all her territories, dominions, and settlements situated out of Europe to the full extent to which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation. (Article III.)</p> <p><i>Subjects. Favours, Privileges, and Immunities.</i></p> <p>It being the intention of the two High Contracting Parties to bind themselves by the two preceding Articles to treat each other on the footing of the most favoured nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favour, privilege, or immunity, whatsoever in matters of commerce and navigation which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other High Contracting Party gratuitously if the concession in favour of that other nation shall have been gratuitous; or in a return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article IV.)</p> <p><i>Excise Tax or Inland Duty.</i></p> <p>If one of the High Contracting Parties shall impose an excise tax, that is to say, an inland duty, upon any article of home production or manufacture, an equivalent compensatory duty may be imposed on articles of the same description on their importation from the territories of the other Power, provided that the said equivalent duty is levied on the like articles on their importation from all other foreign countries.</p> <p>In the event of the reduction or suppression of excise taxes, that is to say, inland duties, a corresponding reduction or suppression shall at the same time be made in the equivalent compensatory import duty on manufactures of British or French origin, as the case may be. (Article I.)</p>	

**Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.**

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty of any article being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Costa Rica, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Republic of Costa Rica, of any articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories, dominions, and settlements of Her Britannic Majesty than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article V.)

*Export Duties.*

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in the territories, dominions, or settlements of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any articles to the territories, dominions, or settlements of the other than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. (Article V.)

*Productions.*

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, or of the Republic of Costa Rica, to or from the said territories, dominions, or settlements of Her Britannic Majesty, or to or from the Republic of Costa Rica, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article V.)

*Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.*

It shall be free for each of the two High Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories, dominions, and settlements of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent, and either of the High Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as they judge fit to be excepted. The Costa Rican Diplomatic Agents and Consuls shall enjoy in the territories, dominions, exceptions, and immunities are or shall be granted to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation; and in like manner the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty in the Costa Rican territories shall enjoy, according to the strictest reciprocity, whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be granted in the territories of the Republic of Costa Rica to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article XI.)

*Subjects. Customs and other Duties. Fishing and Trading. Liberties, Immunities, and Privileges.*

*Subjects. Custom Duties, &c.*  
Applicable to the British "dominions." (Article XIII.)

DENMARK . . . . .  
Feb. 13, 1601  
Commerce and Navigation

No time fixed . . . . .  
Applicable to the King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, sailing unto any the hereditary kingdoms, principalities, or dominions of the King of Denmark and Norway, or exercising merchandize therein, shall pay neither more nor greater customs, tributes, tolls, and other duties, nor in other manner than as the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands and other strangers (the Swedes only excepted) trading thither, and paying less customs, do or shall pay; and that as well in going returning, and staying, as also in fishing and trading, they shall enjoy the

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
DENMARK (continued) ..	Feb. 13, 1860-1	Commerce and Navigation		<p>same liberties, immunities, and privileges which the people of any foreign nation whatsoever abiding or trading in the said kingdoms and dominions of the King of Denmark and Norway do or shall enjoy. On the other side the people and subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway shall use and enjoy the same privileges in the countries and dominions of the King of England; to wit, that the people and subjects of the King of Denmark and Norway sailing unto any the kingdoms, principalities, or dominions of the King of England, or exercising merchandize therein, shall pay neither more nor greater customs, tributes, tolls, and other duties, nor in any other manner than as the people of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, or other strangers trading thither, and paying less customs, do or shall pay; and that as well in going, returning, and staying, as also in fishing and trading, they shall enjoy the same liberties, immunities, and privileges which the people of any foreign nation whatsoever abiding or trading in the said kingdoms and dominions of the King of England do or shall enjoy. But so that the sovereign power of both Kings, in their kingdoms, principalities, dominions, and ports respectively, to appoint and change customs and any other matters according to the occasion, be preserved and remain inviolate, provided the said equality be strictly observed on either part in manner aforesaid. (Article XIII.)</p> <p>Confirmed by Treaty of the 14th January, 1814.</p>	<p>Subjects. Commerce.</p> <p>Applicable to the British "dominions." (Article II.)</p>
DOMINICA .....	March 6, 1850	Commerce and Navigation		<p>In order that the two Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects and citizens, it is agreed that the present Treaty shall remain in force and vigour for the term of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications;* and either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of its intention to terminate, at the expiration of the said ten years, the stipulations relating to commerce and navigation, which shall cease to be binding after ten years, and all those that relate to peace and amity shall remain obligatory to both nations. (Article X.)</p>	<p>Subjects. Commerce.</p> <p>Protection. Rights and Privileges.</p> <p>There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British Dominions and the Dominican Republic. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in and trade to any part of the territories of the Republic to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall be allowed to buy from and to sell to whom they like, without being restrained or affected by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever; and they shall moreover enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects, or citizens of the most favored nation.</p> <p>The citizens of the Dominican Republic shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty. (Article II.)</p> <p>Import Duties. Goods and Merchandise.</p> <p>Merchandise or goods coming from the British Dominions in any vessel, or imported in British vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Dominican Republic, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise or goods coming from any other foreign country, or imported in any other vessels. (Article IV.)</p> <p>Export Duties.</p> <p>All articles the produce of the Republic may be exported therefrom by British subjects and British vessels, on as favorable terms as by the subjects or citizens and vessels of any other foreign country. (Article IV.)</p>

\* September 10th, 1850.

**Subjects. Commerce and Navigation. Favours, Privileges, and Immunities.**

It being the intention of the two Contracting Parties to bind themselves by the present Treaty to treat each other on the footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favour, privilege or immunity whatever in matters of commerce and navigation which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article VI.)

*Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.*

Each Contracting Party may appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions or territories of the other; but no such Consul shall enter upon the exercise of his functions until he shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government of the country to which he is sent. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two Contracting Parties residing within the dominions or territories of the other shall enjoy the same rights, immunities privileges, and exemptions which are or may be granted to the Diplomatic Agents or Consuls of equal rank of the most favored nation. (Article VII.)

**Subjects. Commerce and Navigation, Ships and Canoës, Houses and Warehouses, Protection.**

There shall be between all the territories of Her Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the Equator, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty, freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further that the citizens of the Equator shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation, stipulated for in the preceding Article, in all her dominions situated out of Europe, to the full extent to which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation. (Article III.)

January 29, 1853.

EQUATOR .....  
May 3, 1851

**Subjects. Commerce and Navigation, Ships and Canoës, Protection.**

Applicable to "all the dominions" of Her Britannic Majesty in and out of Europe. (Articles II. to V.)

Commerce and Navigation

EQUATOR .....  
May 3, 1851

There shall be between all the territories of Her Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the Equator, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty, freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further that the citizens of the Equator shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation, stipulated for in the preceding Article, in all her dominions situated out of Europe, to the full extent to which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation. (Article III.)

*Coasting Trade Reserved.*

It being understood that the general liberty of commercial intercourse which is conceded by each Contracting Party to the other by the preceding Articles II. and III. shall not apply, on either side, to the coasting trade of the two respective nations. (Article III.)

**Subjects. Commerce and Navigation. Favours, Privileges, and Immunities.**

It being the intention of the two High Contracting Parties to bind themselves by the two preceding Articles to treat each other on

Countries.	Date.	Subject.	When Terrible.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
EQUATOR (continued.)	May 3, 1851	Commerce and Navigation		<p>the footing of the most favored nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favour, privilege or immunity, whatever, in matters of commerce and navigation, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other High Contracting Party, gratuitously, if the concession in favor of that other nation shall have been gratuitous; or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article IV.)</p> <p><i>Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.</i></p> <p>No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of Her Britannic Majesty of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Equator, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of the Equator of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article V.)</p> <p><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p>Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in the territories or dominions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. (Article V.)</p> <p><i>Prohibitions.</i></p> <p>Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, or of the said territories of the Equator, to or from said dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, or to or from the said territories of the Equator, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article V.)</p> <p><i>Lading and Unlading of Ships. Safety of Merchandise, &amp;c. Property. Justice. Imposts.</i></p> <p>In whatever relates to the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandise, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions and territories, the same privileges, liberties, and rights as the most favoured nation, and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher imposts or duties than those which are paid, or may be paid, by the native subjects or citizens of the Power in whose dominions or territories they may be resident. (Article IX.)</p>	

*Vessels.*

The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years, from the 5th April of the present year; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate its operation, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is agreed between them that, at the end of the twelve months' extension agreed to on both sides, this Convention and all the stipulations thereof shall altogether cease and determine. (Article VII.)

*Vessels.*

It is agreed that the provisions of the present Convention between the High Contracting Parties shall be reciprocally extended and in force, in all the possessions subject to their respective dominion in Europe. (Article VI.)

*Vessels and Cargoes. Import Duties, &c.*

From and after the 1st October of the present year French vessels shall be allowed to sail from any port whatever of the countries under the dominion of His Most Christian Majesty, to all the Colonies of the United Kingdom (except those possessed by the East India Company), and to import into the said Colonies all kinds of merchandise, being productions the growth or manufacture of France, or of any country under the Dominion of France, with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said Colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the British dominion; and the said French vessels, as well as the merchandise imported in the same, shall not be subject in the Colonies of the United Kingdom to other or higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject on importing the same merchandise from any foreign country, or which are imposed upon the merchandise itself.

The same facilities shall be granted reciprocally in the Colonies of France, with regard to the importation in British vessels of all kinds of merchandise being productions the growth and manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any country under the British Dominion, with the exception of such as are prohibited to be imported into the said Colonies, or are permitted to be imported only from countries under the Dominion of France. And whereas all goods the produce of any foreign country may now be imported into the Colonies of the United Kingdom in the ships of that country, with the exception of a limited list of specified articles, which can only be imported into the said Colonies in British ships, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom reserves to himself the power of adding to the said list of excepted articles any other the produce of the French dominions, the addition whereof may appear to His Majesty to be necessary for placing the commerce and navigation to be permitted to the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties with the Colonies of the other upon a footing of fair reciprocity. (Additional Article I.)

From and after the same period French vessels shall be allowed to export from all the Colonies of the United Kingdom (except those possessed by the East India Company) all kinds of merchandise which are not prohibited to be exported from the said Colonies in vessels other than those of Great Britain; and the said vessels, as well as the merchandise exported in the same shall not be subject to other and higher duties than those to which British vessels may be subject on exporting the said merchandise, or which are imposed upon the merchandise itself and they shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and other allowances of the same nature to which British vessels would be entitled on such exportation.

The same facilities and privileges shall be granted reciprocally in all the Colonies of France for the exportation in British vessels of all kinds of merchandise which are not prohibited to be exported from such Colonies in vessels other than those of France. (Additional Article II.)

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
FRANCE . . . . .	Jan. 23, 1860	Commerce . . . . .	The present Treaty shall remain in force for the space of ten years, to date from the day of the exchange of ratifications; * and in case neither of the High Contracting Powers shall have notified to the other, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, the intention to put an end to its operation, the Treaty shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year until the expiration of a year, counting from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Powers shall have announced its intention to put an end to it. The High Contracting Powers reserve to themselves the right to introduce by common consent into this Treaty any modification which is not opposed to its spirit and principles, and the utility of which shall have been shown by experience. (Article XXI.)	<i>Favors, Privileges, or Reduction in Tariff. Prohibitions.</i>	Not applicable to British Colonies.
			* February 4, 1860.	<i>Favors, Immunities, and Privileges on Reduction of Tariff. Imports.</i>	The Treaty of Commerce concluded on the 23rd January, 1860, between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and France, as also the Supplementary Conventions of the 12th October and 16th November of the same year, are again put in force in all their stipulations and in their full tenour, and shall continue to have effect as before the Act of Denunciation of the 15th March, 1872. The High Contracting Parties guarantee to each other reciprocally, as well in the United Kingdom as in France and Algeria, the treatment in all respects of the most favoured nation. (Article I.)
	July 23, 1873	Commerce . . . . .	The present Treaty shall remain in force until the 30th June, 1877. In case neither of the two High Contracting Parties should have notified, twelve months before the said date, the intention of putting an end to it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day-on which either of the two High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. (Article V.)	<i>Transit. Warehousing. Exportation. Re-exportation. Local Dues. Brokerage. Customs Formalities. Samples. Designs for Manufactures. Commerce and Industry.</i>	It is therefore understood that, in conformity with the stipulations of Article XIX of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded on the 23rd January, 1860, and of Article V of the Supplementary Convention of the 16th November of the same year, each of the High Contracting Parties engages to give the other, immediately and unconditionally, the benefit of every favor or immunity, every privilege or reduction of Tariff in regard to the importation of merchandise, whether mentioned or not in the Treaties and Conventions of 1860, which have been or may be conceded by one of the High Contracting Parties to any foreign nation whatsoever, whether within or beyond Europe. (Article I.)
	Jan. 24, 1874	Commerce . . . . .		<i>Excise Tax or Inland Duties.</i>	If one of the High Contracting Parties shall impose an excise tax, that is to say, an inland duty, upon any article of home production or manufacture, an equivalent compensatory duty may

be imposed on articles of the same description on their importation from the territories of the other Power, provided that the said equivalent duty is levied on the like articles on their importation from all other foreign countries.

In the event of the reduction or suppression of excise taxes, that is to say, inland duties, a corresponding reduction or suppression shall at the same time be made in the equivalent compensatory import duty on manufactures of British or French origin, as the case may be. (Article I.)

It is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that as regards the matters mentioned in Article III of the Treaty of the 23rd July, 1873, the provisions contained in the Treaty and Conventions of 1860, and in the Treaty of 23rd July, 1873, shall remain in force, except as far as these provisions are expressly changed by the present Supplementary Convention. (Article VII.)

GERMANY (ZOLLVEREIN). . . .  
See also PRUSSIA) . . .

May 30, 1865

Commerce . . . . .

The present Treaty shall come into force on the 1st July, 1865, and shall remain in force until the 30th June, 1877. In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall, twelve months before the last-mentioned day, have given notice to the other of the intention to terminate the operation of the Treaty, then the same shall continue in force until the expiration of one year from the day upon which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other to terminate the same. (Article VIII.)

*Subjects. Commerce. Taxes.*

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty who dwell either temporarily or permanently in the States of the Zollverein, and the subjects of the States of the Zollverein who dwell either temporarily or permanently in the dominions or possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy therein, in respect to the exercise of commerce and trades, the same rights as, and be subjected to no higher or other taxes than, the subjects of any third country the most favoured in those respects. (Article I.)

*Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.*

The produce and manufactures of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty which may be imported into the Zollverein and the produce and manufactures of the States of the Zollverein which may be imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall therein be treated in the same manner as, and in particular shall be subject to no higher or other duties than, the produce and manufactures of any third country the most favoured in those respects. (Article II.)

*Export Duties.*

No other or higher duties shall be levied in the Zollverein on the exportation of any goods to the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, nor in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty on the exportation of any goods to the Zollverein, than are or may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favoured in that respect. (Article III.)

*Favours, Privileges, and Reductions in Tariff.*

Any favour, privilege, or reduction in the Tariff of duties of importation or exportation, which either of the Contracting Parties may concede to any third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other. (Article V.)

*Prohibitions.*

No prohibition of importation or exportation shall be established by either of them against the other, which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations. (Article V.)

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
GREECE .....	Oct. 4, 1887	Commerce and Navigation	The present Convention shall be in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications* thereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the ten years aforesaid, or at any other period after that time; and it is hereby agreed between them, that after the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this Convention and all the provisions thereof, shall altogether cease and determine. (Article XV.)		<p><i>Import Duties, &amp;c.</i></p> <p>Applicable to the British "dominions and possessions." (Articles II. and III.)</p> <p><i>Commerce. East Indies.</i></p> <p>Her Britannic Majesty consents to grant to the subjects of His Majesty the King of Greece the same facilities and privileges with respect to the commerce to be carried on in Greek vessels with the British dominions in the East Indies, as are or may be enjoyed, under any Treaty or Act of Parliament, by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; it being always understood that the laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions, which are or may be applicable to the ships and subjects of any other foreign country, enjoying the like facilities and privileges of trading with the said dominions, shall be equally applicable to the subjects of the King of Greece. (Article IX.)</p> <p><i>Gibraltar and Malta.</i></p> <p>The High Contracting Parties agree that the stipulations of the present Convention shall be applicable to Gibraltar and the Island of Malta. (Article XIV.)</p>
ITALY .....	Aug. 6, 1883	Commerce and Navigation	The present Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, when ratified, shall be substituted for the Treaties in force between the High Contracting Parties, namely, those concluded on the 5th April, 1847, and 30th December, 1854, between Great Britain and Tuscany, and on the 29th April, 1845, between Great Britain and the Two Sicilies, and on the 27th February, 1851, and the 9th August, 1854, between Great Britain and Sardinia, and shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the expiration of the first nine years, or at any time afterwards. (Article XX.)		<p><i>Subjects. Commerce. Ships and Carriages.</i></p> <p>There shall be between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; and shall, throughout the whole extent of the dominions and possessions of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation, which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects generally. (Article I.)</p> <p><i>Coasting Trade.</i></p> <p>The Contracting Parties agree that, in regard to the coasting trade, the vessels and subjects of each Contracting Party shall enjoy, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same privileges, and shall be treated in all respects in the same manner, as national vessels and native subjects.</p> <p>The provisions of this Article shall, however, as respects the Colonial coasting trade, be deemed to extend only to the coasting trade of such of the Colonial possessions of Her Britannic Majesty as may have petitioned or may hereafter petition Her Majesty, under the provisions of the Act relating thereto, to throw open their coasting trade to foreign vessels. (Article VIII.)</p> <p><i>Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.</i></p> <p>Applicable to the British "dominions and possessions." (Article II.)</p>

\* October 29, 1883.

Nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Italy, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the King of Italy of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or may be payable on the like article the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article II.)

*Prohibitions.*

possessions of Her Britannic Majesty from whatever place arriving. (Article II.)

*Export Duties.*

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article III.)

*Prohibitions.*

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article III.)

*Subjects. Commerce and Navigation. Privileges, Favours, and Immunities.*

The Contracting Parties agree that in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity, whatever which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed in all respects by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article X.)

*Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.*

It shall be free for each of the Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article XIII.)

*Subjects. Property. Imposts.*

The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to acquire and possess. They may acquire and dispose of the same, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, or in any other manner, under the same conditions as are established by the laws of the country for all foreigners. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects of the country. In the absence of heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject of the country under similar circumstances.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge, than is payable by subjects of the country. In every case the subjects of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their pro-

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
ITALY (continued) . . . . .	Aug. 6, 1863	Commerce and Navigation	.....	.....	.....
JAPAN . . . . .	Oct. 4, 1854	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed . . . . .	<p><i>Ships and Subjects. Privileges, Immunities, and Advantages.</i></p> <p>In the ports of Japan, either now open, or which may hereafter be opened, to the ships or subjects of any foreign nation, British ships and subjects shall be entitled to admission, and to the enjoyment of an equality of advantages with those of the most favoured nation, always excepting the advantages according to the Dutch and Chinese from their existing relations with Japan. (Article V.)</p> <p><i>Consuls. Trade.</i></p> <p>If therefore any other nation or people be now or hereafter permitted to enter other ports than Nagasaki and Hakodadi, or to appoint Consuls, or to open trade, or to enjoy any advantage or privilege whatever, British ships and subjects shall, as of right, enter upon the enjoyment of the same. (Exposition of Article V.)</p> <p>It is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan to the Government or subjects of any other nation. (Article XXIII.)</p>	<p><i>Not applicable to British Colonies.</i></p> <p><i>Subjects. Commerce.</i></p> <p>Applicable to the British "dominions."</p>
	Aug. 26, 1858	Commerce and Navigation	.....	<p>It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, may demand a revision thereof, on or after the 1st July, 1872, with a view to the insertion therein of such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable. (Article XXII.)</p>	<p><i>Subjects. Commerce. Protection. Rights and Privileges.</i></p> <p>There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the Republic of Liberia. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in, and trade to, any part of the territories of the Republic to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties; they shall be allowed to buy from and sell to whom they like, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatever; and they shall moreover enjoy all other rights and privileges which are or may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The citizens of the Republic of Liberia shall, in return, enjoy similar protection and privileges in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty. (Article II.)</p>
LIBERIA . . . . .	Nov. 21, 1848	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed . . . . .		<p><i>Import Duties. Goods and Merchandise.</i></p> <p>Merchandise or goods coming from the British dominions in any vessel, or imported in British vessels from any country, shall not be prohibited by the Republic of Liberia, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kinds of merchandise or goods coming from any other foreign country, or imported in any other vessels. (Article IV.)</p> <p><i>Exports.</i></p> <p>All articles the produce of the Republic may be exported therefrom by British subjects and British vessels, on as favourable terms as by the subjects and vessels of any other foreign country. (Article IV.)</p>

*Subjects. Favours, Privileges, and Immunities.*

It being the intention of the two Contracting Parties to bind themselves by the present Treaty to treat each other on the footing of the most favoured nation, it is hereby agreed between them that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever in matters of commerce and navigation which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous; or in a return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjudged by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article VII.)

MADAGASCAR . . . . .

June 27, 1865

Commerce and Navigation

*Subjects. Commerce, &c.* Applicable to "all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions."

(Article II.)

The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London or Antananarivo within the space of six months from this date. But, if at any future time, it shall seem desirable in the interests of the subjects of either of the two Contracting Parties to alter or add to the present Treaty, such alterations or additions shall be effected with the consent of both parties. (Article XIX.)

*Subjects. Houses, Commerce, &c. Privileges and Advantages.*

*Subjects. Commerce, &c.* Applicable to "all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions."

(Article II.)

Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar which are under the control of a Governor duly appointed by the Malagasy authorities, except Ambohimanga, Ambohimamihola, and Antsiranana, to; and they shall enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages with regard to commerce, or with regard to any other matter whatsoever, which are now or may hereafter be granted to or allowed to be enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; and the subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar shall, in like manner, be at liberty to enter into rent, or lease houses or land in, trade with, and pass with their merchandise through, all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions as freely as the subjects of the most favoured nation, and they shall enjoy in those dominions all the privileges and advantages, with regard to commerce, or with regard to any other matter whatever, which are now or may hereafter be granted to or allowed to be enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. (Article II.)

*Subjects. Houses and Warehouses. Property. Protection.*

British subjects shall be permitted, as fully as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, in any lawful manner to purchase, rent, or lease land, houses, warehouses, and all other kinds of property within all parts of the dominions of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar which are under the control of a Governor duly appointed by the Malagasy authorities. They shall be at liberty to build on land purchased, rented, or leased by them, houses of any material they please, except of stone or clay, at the capital of Madagascar, and other towns where such buildings are forbidden by the laws of the country; and Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar engages that British subjects shall, as far as lies in her power, equally with her own subjects, enjoy within her dominions full and complete protection and security for themselves and for any property which they may so acquire in future, or which they may have acquired already before the date of the present Treaty. (Article V.)

*Imports and Exports.*

Munitions of war shall be imported by the Queen of Madagascar alone into her Dominions; but save the said munitions of war, no article whatever shall be prohibited from being imported into the territories of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar; nor shall any article whatever be prohibited from being exported

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
MADAGASCAR (continued).	June 27, 1865	Commerce and Navigation.	.....	<p>therefrom except munitions of war and the following articles which are forbidden by the law of Madagascar to be exported, namely, timber and cows. (Article VI.)</p> <p><i>Customs Duties.</i></p> <p>The trade between the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and the dominions of Her Majesty, the Queen of Madagascar shall be perfectly free, subject to a duty not exceeding 10 per cent. (Article VI.)</p> <p><i>Tariff.</i></p> <p>A Tariff of such duties shall be drawn up by the British Consul and by a person or persons commissioned by Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, and shall be submitted for the approval of Her Britannic Majesty. Such Tariff shall be drawn up and published within one year after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty. In case any article of produce or merchandise should be inadvertently omitted from such Tariff, the duty levied on such article shall be calculated at the market value of the merchandise at the period at which the Tariff was framed. (Article VI.)</p> <p><i>Prohibitions. Subjects and Vessels.</i></p> <p>No prohibition shall apply to any article imported or exported by British subjects or vessels unless the prohibition apply equally to the subjects and vessels of every other foreign nation. (Article VI.)</p> <p><i>Tonnage, Harbour, Pilottage, Lighthouses, Quarantine, and other Local Dues.</i></p> <p>No duties of tonnage, harbor, pilottage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other local dues shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions of either country upon the vessels of the other country, from whatever place arriving, or whatever may be their place of destination, which shall not equally be imposed in the like cases on national vessels, or on vessels of the most favored nation. (Article VIII.)</p>	<p><i>Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.</i></p> <p>Applicable to the British "dominions": (Article IV.)</p> <p>The British Charge d'Affaires or other Political Agent accredited by the Queen of Great Britain to the Sultan of Morocco, as also the British Consul who shall reside in the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco, shall always have respect and honor paid to them suitable to their rank. Their houses and families shall be safe and protected. No one shall interfere with them, or commit any act of oppression or disrespect towards them, either by words or by deeds, and if any one should do so he shall receive a severe punishment, as a correction to himself and a check to others.</p> <p>* * * * *</p> <p>They themselves and their deputies or Vice-Consuls shall be entitled, in the most ample sense, to every privilege which is now enjoyed, or may in future be granted, to the Consul of any other nation. (Article III.)</p>
MOROCCO ***** 14-14	Dec. 9, 1856	General Treaty	.....	<p>When the ratifications of the present Treaty, and of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation which has also been concluded this day between the High Contracting Parties, shall have exchanged,* the stipulations of the said Treaty and Convention shall come into immediate operation, and shall be substituted for the stipulations of all preceding Treaties between Great Britain and Morocco.</p> <p>* Sultan's ratification attached to the original Treaty. The Queen's ratification delivered to the Moorish Plenipotentiary, April 8, 1857.</p>	<p><i>Subjects.</i></p> <p>Applicable to the British "dominions": (Article IV.)</p>

*Subjects. Personal Privileges.*

With respect to the personal privileges to be enjoyed by the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty in the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco, His Sherifian Majesty engages that they shall have a free and undoubted right to travel and to reside in the territories and dominions of his said Majesty; subject to the same precautions of police which are practised towards the subjects or citizens of the most favored nations.

Her Britannic Majesty, on her part, engages to ensure the enjoyment of the same protection and privileges to the subjects of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco within Her dominions which are or may be enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nations. (Article IV.)

*Subjects. Rights and Privileges. Commerce and Navigation.*

All British subjects, whether Mohammedans, Jews or Christians, shall alike enjoy all the rights and privileges granted by the present Treaty and the Convention of Commerce and Navigation which has also been concluded this day, or which shall at any time be granted to the most favored nation. (Article XIII.)

*Subjects. Rights and Privileges. Commerce and Navigation.*

The subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, and those who are under her government or protection, shall have the full benefit of the privileges and of the particular favours granted by this Treaty, and which may be allowed to the subjects of other nations that are at war with Great Britain; and if after this date any other privileges shall be granted to any other Power, the same shall be extended and apply to and in favour of all British subjects in every respect, as to the subjects of such other Power. (Article XXX.)

*Commerce. Subjects. Houses and Warehouses. Protection.*

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce between the British dominions and the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco. The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty may reside in and trade to any part of the territories of the Sultan of Morocco to which any other foreigners are or shall be admitted. They shall be permitted to hire houses, and to build houses, stores or warehouses, as stipulated in Article IV of the General Treaty of this date. (Article I.)

*Persons. Property.*

They shall enjoy full protection for their persons and properties, as specified in Article IV of the General Treaty; they shall be allowed to buy from, and to sell to, whom they like, all articles not prohibited in Article II of this Convention, either by wholesale or retail, at all places in the Moorish dominions, without being restrained or prejudiced by any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of purchase or sale whatever, except the articles of export and those of import enumerated in Article II. (Article I.)

*Subjects. Rights and Privileges.*

And they shall, moreover, enjoy all other rights and privileges which hereafter may be granted to any other foreigners, subjects or citizens of the most favored nation. The subjects of the Sultan of Morocco shall, in return, enjoy in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty the same protection and privileges which are or may be enjoyed by the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation. (Article I.)

MOROCCO. . . . . Dec. 9, 1856

In order that the two High Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter creating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications<sup>\*</sup> of the present Convention of Commerce and Navigation, either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to call upon the other to enter upon a revision of the same; but until such revision shall have been accomplished by common consent, and a new Convention shall have been concluded and ratified, the present Convention shall continue and remain in full force and effect.

When the ratifications of the present convention and of the said General Treaty shall have been exchanged, the stipulations of the said Convention and Treaty shall come into operation within four months, and shall be substituted for the stipulations of all preceding Treaties between Great Britain and Morocco. (Article XIV.)

\* See note on previous page.

*Subjects. Trade.*  
Applicable to the British "dominions." (Article I.)

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
Morocco (continued) . . .	Dec. 9, 1856	Commerce and Navigation		<p><i>Prohibitions. Import Duties.</i></p> <p>Merchandise or goods, except the articles enumerated in Article II, imported by British subjects in any vessel, or from any country, shall not be prohibited in the territories of the Sultan of Morocco, nor be subject to higher duties than are levied on the same kind of merchandise or goods imported by the subjects of any other Foreign Power, or by native subjects, after the date of this Convention. (Article VI.)</p> <p><i>Export Duties.</i></p> <p>All articles, except those enumerated in Article II, the produce of Morocco, may be exported therefrom by British subjects in any vessels, on as favorable terms as by subjects of any other foreign country, or by native subjects. (Article VI.)</p> <p>Should the Sultan of Morocco think proper to reduce the duties on articles of exportation, His Majesty shall have right of doing so, on condition that British subjects shall pay the lowest duty that shall be paid by any other foreign or native subjects. (Art. VI.)</p>	<p><i>Applicable to Her Britannic Majesty's "dominions in Europe and Asia."</i> (Article I.)</p>
MUSCAT . . . . .	May 31, 1859	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed.	<p><i>Trade. Commerce. Privileges and Advantages.</i></p> <p>The subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat shall be at liberty to enter, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandise through, all parts of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions in Europe and in Asia, and shall enjoy in those dominions all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are or may be accorded therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations; and the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, in like manner, have full liberty to enter, reside in, trade with, and pass with their merchandise through, all parts of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, and shall in those dominions enjoy all the privileges and advantages, with respect to commerce or otherwise, which are or may be accorded therein to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations. (Article I.)</p> <p><i>Consuls and Public Functionaries.</i></p> <p>The two High Contracting Parties acknowledge reciprocally to each other the right of appointing Consuls to reside in each other's dominions, wherever the interests of commerce may require the presence of such officers. And such Consuls shall at all times be placed, in the country in which they reside, on the footing of the Consuls of the most favoured nations. Each of the High Contracting Parties further agrees to permit his own subjects to be appointed to Consular offices by the other Contracting Party: Provided always, that the persons so appointed shall not begin to act without the previous approbation of the Sovereign whose subjects they may be.</p> <p>The public functionaries of either Government residing in the dominions of the other shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are enjoyed, within the same dominions, by similar public functionaries of other countries. (Article III.)</p>	<p><i>Subjects. Commercial Intercourse. Eastern Archipelago.</i></p> <p><i>India. Ceylon.</i></p>
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	March 17, 1824	Commercial Intercourse. Colonies.	No time fixed.		<p>The High Contracting Parties engage to admit the subjects of each other to trade with their respective possessions in the Eastern Archipelago, and on the Continent of India, and in Ceylon, upon the footing of the most favoured nation; their respective subjects conforming themselves to the local regulations of each settlement. (Article I.)</p>

The High Contracting Parties engage that no Treaty hereafter made by either with any native Power in the Eastern seas shall contain any Article tending, either expressly, or by the imposition of unequal duties, to exclude the trade of the other party from the profits of such native Power; and that if in any Treaty now existing on either part, any Article to that effect has been admitted, such Article shall be abrogated upon the conclusion of the present Treaty.

It is understood that, before the conclusion of the present Treaty, communication has been made by each of the Contracting Parties to the other of all Treaties or engagements subsisting between each of them, respectively; and any native Power in the Eastern seas; and that the like communication shall be made of all such Treaties concluded by them respectively; hereafter. (Article III.)

The Molucca Islands, and especially Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, and their immediate dependencies, are excepted from the operation of the 1st, 11th, and 17th Articles, until the Netherland Government shall think fit to abandon the monopoly of spices; but if the said Government shall, at any time previous to such abandonment of the monopoly, allow the subjects of any Power, other than a native Asiatic Power, to carry on any commercial intercourse with the said Islands, the subjects of His Britannic Majesty shall be admitted to such intercourse upon a footing precisely similar. (Article VII.)

*Subjects, Duties, Taxes, Imposts, Rights, Privileges, Favours, Immunities, and Exemptions.*

There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation between and amongst the subjects of the two High Contracting Parties, and the subjects of the two Sovereigns respectively shall not have in the ports, harbors, roads, cities, towns, or places whatsoever in either kingdom any other or higher duties, taxes, or imposts, under whatsoever names designated or included, than those which are there paid by the subjects of the most favoured nation; and the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation that are granted, or may hereafter be granted, in either kingdom to the subjects of the most favoured nation. (Article I.)

*Import Duties on Goods.*

No duty of customs or other impost shall be charged upon any goods the produce of one country upon importation by sea, or by land from such country into the other higher than the duty or impost charged upon goods of the same kind the produce of, or imported from, any other country; and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, do hereby bind and engage themselves not to grant any favour, privilege, or immunity in matters of commerce and navigation to the subjects of any other State which shall not be also, and at the same time, extended to the subjects of the other High Contracting Party gratuitously if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on giving as nearly as possible the same compensation or equivalent, in case the concession shall have been conditional. (Article I.)

EDWARD CROMWELL DISBROWE.  
(L.S.)

*Counter-Declaration of the Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.*

The Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty, having, previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation concluded on the 27th October, 1837, between His Majesty the King of the Netherlands and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, delivered to the Undersigned, Plenipotentiary of His Majesty

Oct. 27, 1887

NETHERLANDS . . . . .

Commerce and Navigation. The present Treaty shall be in force for the term of ten years from the date hereof, and further until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years.

And it is hereby agreed between them that, at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this Treaty and all the provisions thereof shall altogether cease and determine. (Article VII.)

NETHERLANDS . . . . .

NETHERLANDS . . . . .

Countries.	Date.	Subject.	When Termination.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
NETHERLANDS (continued)	Oct. 27, 1837	Commerce and Navigation			<p>the King of the Netherlands, a Declaration stating that Her Britannic Majesty had not in view in the said Treaty the possessions of Her Crown beyond sea; the Undersigned's charge by His Majesty the King of the Netherlands to declare that his said Majesty accepts the above-mentioned Declaration, and that he likewise, on his part, has not meant to comprise in the said Treaty the possessions of his Crown beyond sea. With regard to the observations made as to the use of the words "in Europe," the Cabinet of the Hague is of opinion that their interpretation is to be found in the circumstance that the phrase "in Europe" applies to the words "ports," and not to the word "Kingdom."</p> <p>The Hague, the 22nd November, 1837.</p> <p>(L.S.)</p> <p>VERSTOLK DE SOELEN.</p>
NETHERLANDS (continued)	March 27, 1851	Commerce and Navigation	<p>If any Act should hereafter be passed by the Legislature of either country, by which any of the privileges in regard to navigation and commerce which are respectively conceded by the British Act of Parliament of the 12th and 13th Victoria, cap. 26, and by the Netherland Law of the 6th August, 1850, should be withdrawn, then and in such case, either of the High Contracting Parties shall be at liberty to terminate the present Convention, on giving to the other six weeks' notice of its wish to that effect. (Article III.)</p> <p>The present convention shall be considered as additional to the above-mentioned Treaty of the 27th October, 1837, and shall have the same duration as that Treaty, unless in the case provided for by Article III preceding. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within the space of four weeks from the date of its signature. (Article IV.)</p>		<p>The Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls of one of the two Contracting Parties in the Colonies or possessions of the other, shall enjoy the same privileges which are or may be there granted to Agents of the same character belonging to the most favoured nation; and especially they shall, unless subjects of the country, be exempt from all military service, and from military requisitions, as well as from all pecuniary compositions in lieu of military service.</p> <p>Exemption from taxation shall, however, not be claimed for any such Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, who may be a subject of the country, or engaged in any profession, occupation, or business besides his Consular duties; nor unless a corresponding exemption be enjoyed by Consular Agents of that country of the same description in the Colonies and foreign possessions of the other. (Article XIII.)</p>
NICARAGUA	March 6, 1856	Commerce and Navigation			<p>The present Convention shall continue in force for five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications*, which shall take place at the Hague as soon as possible within the period of two months.</p> <p>In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of five years, of its intention to put an end to the Convention, if it shall continue in force a year longer, and so on from year to year, each party being at liberty to give the year's notice at the expiration of four years, or of any subsequent year. (Article IV.)</p>
	Feb. 11, 1860	Commerce and Navigation			<p>The present Treaty shall remain in force for the term of 20 years from the day of the exchange of ratifications†, and if either party shall notify to the other its intention of terminating the</p> <p>* April 29, 1856. † August 2, 1860.</p>
<p>Subjects. Commerce, Import Duties, &amp;c. Subj. Commerce, Import Duties, &amp;c. Privileges. Concessions.</p> <p>The two High Contracting Parties being desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power</p>					

same twelve months before the expiration of the twenty years stipulated above, the said Treaty shall continue binding on both Parties beyond the said twenty years, until twelve months from the time that one of the Parties may notify to the other its intention of terminating it. (Article XXVII.)

to purchase and hold all kinds of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatever nation to hold, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures, and mining, upon the same terms with subjects or citizens of other countries. They shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the subjects or citizens of any country. (Article II.)

*Ships of War and Post Office Packets.*

The ships of war and Post Office packets of each Contracting Party respectively shall have liberty to enter into all harbours, rivers, and places within the territories of the other to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come, to anchor there, and to remain and refit; subject always to the laws of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)

*Commerce and Navigation. Favours.*

The High Contracting Parties further engage that neither will grant any favour to any other nation, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other Contracting Party. (Article II.)

*Import Duties. Produce and Manufacture.*

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the British dominions of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Nicaragua, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Nicaragua, of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British dominions than are or shall be payable on the same or the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article V.)

*Exports.*

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than such as are payable on the exportation of the same or the like article to any other foreign country. (Article V.)

*Prohibitions.*

No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties into the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to the territories of all other nations. (Article V.)

*Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.*

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other Party; but before any Consul shall act as such he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent, and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions or territories of the other,

Countries.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.	If applicable to British Colonies.	
				Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	
NICARAGUA (continued)	Feb. 11, 1860	Commerce and Navigation		<p>shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation. (Article XLIX.)</p> <p><i>Transit between Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.</i></p> <p>The Republic of Nicaragua hereby grants to Great Britain, and to British subjects and property, the right of transit between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the territories of that Republic on any route of communication, natural or artificial, whether by land or water, which may now or hereafter exist or be constructed under the authority of Nicaragua, to be used and enjoyed in the same manner, and upon equal terms by both parties and their respective subjects and citizens, the Republic of Nicaragua, however, reserving its full and complete right of sovereignty over the same; and, generally, the Republic of Nicaragua engages to grant to Great Britain and to British subjects the same rights and privileges, in all respects, in regard to the transit and the rates of transit, and also as regards all other rights, privileges, or advantages whatsoever, whether relating to the passage and employment of troops or otherwise, which are now or may hereafter be granted to or allowed to be enjoyed by the most favoured nation. (Article XX.)</p> <p>Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland hereby agrees to extend her protection to all such routes of communication as aforesaid, and to guarantee the neutrality and innocent use of the same. Her Britannic Majesty also agrees to employ her influence with other nations to induce them to guarantee such neutrality and protection.</p> <p>And the Republic of Nicaragua, on its part, undertakes to establish two free ports, one at each of the extremities of the communication aforesaid, on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. At these ports no tonnage or other duties shall be imposed or levied by the Government of Nicaragua on the vessels of Great Britain, or on any effects or merchandise belonging to subjects of Great Britain, or of any other country, intended <i>bona fide</i> for transit across the said route of communication, and not for consumption within the Republic of Nicaragua. Her Britannic Majesty shall also be at liberty, on giving notice to the Government or authorities of Nicaragua, to carry troops, provided that they are destined for a British possession, or places beyond sea, and are not intended to be employed against Central American nations friendly to Nicaragua, and munitions of war, and also to convey criminals, prisoners, and convicts, with their escorts, in her own vessels or otherwise, to either of the said free ports, and shall be entitled to their conveyance between them, without obstruction by the authorities of Nicaragua, and without any charges or tolls whatever for their transportation on any of the said routes of communication. And no higher or other charges or tolls shall be imposed on the conveyance or transit of the persons and property of subjects of Great Britain, or of the subjects and citizens of any other country, across the said routes of communication than are or may be imposed on the persons or property of citizens of Nicaragua. (Article XXI.)</p> <p>It is understood, however, that Her Britannic Majesty, in according protection to such routes of communication, and guaranteeing their neutrality and security, always intends that the protection and guarantee are granted conditionally, and may be withdrawn if Her Britannic Majesty should deem that the per-</p>	

sons or Company undertaking or managing the same adopt or establish such regulations concerning the traffic thereupon as are contrary to the spirit and intention of this Treaty, either by making unfair discriminations in favour of the commerce of any other nation or nations, or by imposing oppressive exactions or unreasonable tolls upon mails, passengers, vessels, goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles. The aforesaid protection and guarantee shall not, however, be withdrawn by Her Britannic Majesty without first giving six months notice to the Republic of Nicaragua. (Article XXIII.)

*Subjects. Import and Export Duties. Goods and Manufactures.*

The merchants of the two mighty States are reciprocally permitted and allowed to carry into each other's territories their goods and manufactures of every description, and to sell or exchange them in any part of their respective countries; and on the goods which they import or export, custom duties shall be levied, that is to say, on entering the country the same amount of custom duties shall be levied, once for all, that is levied on merchandise of merchants of the most favoured European nations, and at the time of going out of the country, the same amount of customs duties which is levied on the merchandise of merchants of the most favoured European nations shall be levied from the merchant subjects of the High Contracting Parties; except this no claim shall be made upon the merchants of the two States in each other's dominions on any pretext or under any denomination; and the merchants or persons connected with or dependent upon the High Contracting Parties in each other's dominions mutually shall receive the same aid and support and the same respect which are received by the subjects of the most favoured nations. (Article I.)

*Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.*

The High Contracting Parties engage that, in the establishment and recognition of Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, each shall be placed in the dominions of the other on the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article IX.)

*Subjects. Trade.*

And that the treatment of their respective subjects and their trade shall also in every respect be placed on the footing of the treatment of the subjects and commerce of the most favoured nation. (Article IX.)

*Protection of Persian Subjects.*

Saving the provisions in the latter part of the preceding Article, the British Government will renounce the right of protecting hereafter any Persian subject not actually in the employment of the British Mission, or of British Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, provided that no such right is accorded to, or exercised by, any other foreign Powers. (Article XII.)

*Privileges and Immunities.*

But in this as in all other respects the British Government requires and the Persian Government engages, that the same privileges and immunities shall, in Persia be conferred upon, and shall be enjoyed by, the British Government, its servants, and its subjects, and that the same respect and consideration shall be shown for them, and shall be enjoyed by them, as are conferred upon and enjoyed by, and shown to, the most favoured foreign Government, its servants, and its subjects. (Article XII.)

PERSIA ..... Oct. 28, 1841 Commerce and Navigation No time fixed.....

PERSIA ..... March 4, 1857 Commerce and Navigation No time fixed.....

*Subjects. Commerce.*

Applicable to the British "territories." (Article I.)

*Subjects. Customs Duties.*

Applicable to the British "dominions." (Article IX.)

Commerce and Navigation No time fixed.....

Commerce and Navigation No time fixed.....

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
PERU . . . . .	April 10, 1850	Commerce and Navigation	In order that the two Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects and citizens, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty, either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of its intention to terminate Articles III., IV., V., and VI. of the present Treaty; and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, the said Articles and all the stipulations contained therein shall cease to be binding on the two Contracting Parties. (Article XVI.)	<i>Ships and Cargoes. Trade. Houses and Warehouses.</i> There shall be between all the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, and the territories of the Republic of Peru, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of each of the two countries respectively shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers, in the territories of the other, where trade with other nations is permitted. (Article II.)	<i>Ships and Cargoes (Direct Trade.)</i> Applicable to the British "dominions" (Article II.)
PORTUGAL . . . . .	July 3, 1842	Commerce and Navigation	·	<i>Coasting Trade reserved.</i> The stipulations of this Article do not apply to the coasting trade, which each country reserves to itself respectively, and shall regulate according to its own laws. (Article II.)	<i>Subjects. Privileges, Immunities and Protection.</i> The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the dominions of the other, enjoy all the privileges, immunities, and protection enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nation. (Article I.)

*Subjects, Powers, Privileges, and Immunities.*

And Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal, do hereby bind and engage themselves, their heirs, and successors, not to grant any favour, privilege, or immunity, in matters of commerce and navigation, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, which shall not also and at the same time be extended to the subjects of the other High Contracting Party, gratuitously if the concession in favor of that other State shall have been gratuitous, and on giving as nearly as possible the same compensation or equivalent, if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article IV.)

*Monopolies, Contracts, and Exclusive Privileges.*

Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal engages that the commerce of British subjects within the Portuguese dominions shall not be restrained, interrupted, or otherwise affected by the operation of any monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase whatsoever; but that the subjects of the United Kingdom shall have free and unrestrained permission to buy from and sell to whomsoever they please, and in whatever form and manner may be agreed upon between the purchaser and seller, without being obliged to give any preference or favor in consequence of any such monopoly, contract, or exclusive privilege of sale and purchase. And Her Britannic Majesty engages that a like exemption from restraint, in respect to purchases or sales, shall be enjoyed by the subjects of Her Most Faithful Majesty, trading to or residing in the United Kingdom. (Article XV.)

*Douro Wine Trade.*

But it is distinctly to be understood, that the present Article shall not be interpreted as affecting the special regulations now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, with a view solely to the encouragement and amelioration of the Douro wine trade (it being always understood that British subjects shall in respect of the said trade be placed on the same footing as Portuguese subjects. (Article XV.)

*Salt of St. Ubes.*  
Or with regard to the exportation of the salt of St. Ubes. (Article XV.)

*Ivory, Urzela, Gold Dust, Soap, Gunpowder, and Tobacco.*

This Article does not invalidate the exclusive right possessed by the Crown of Portugal, within its own dominions, to the farm for the sale of ivory, urzela, gold dust, soap, gunpowder, and tobacco, for home consumption; provided, however, that should the above-mentioned articles generally or separately ever become articles of free commerce within the dominions of Her Most Faithful Majesty, the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be permitted to traffic in them as freely and on the same footing as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. (Article XV.)

Commerce and Navigation

Aug. 16, 1865

Prussia.....

*Ships and Cargoes.*  
The present Treaty shall have the same duration as the Treaty of Commerce, signed on the 30th May in the current year, between Great Britain and the Zollverein. See page 27.  
It shall come into force four weeks after the exchange of the ratifications \* thereof. (Article VI.)  
\* February 24, 1865.

Most Faithful Majesty, to any place not under the dominion of her said Majesty, any goods not generally prohibited to be exported from such Colony; and such British ships and such goods so exported in them shall be liable in such Colony to no other or higher charges than would be payable by, and shall be entitled to the same drawbacks or bounties as would be there allowable on, Portuguese ships exporting such goods, or on such goods exported in Portuguese ships.

In like manner, Portuguese ships shall be allowed to export from any Colony of Her Britannic Majesty, to any place not under the dominion of Her said Majesty, any goods not generally prohibited to be exported from such Colony; and such Portuguese ships, and such goods so exported in them, shall be liable payable by, and shall be entitled to the same drawbacks or bounties as would be there allowable on, British ships exporting such goods, or on such goods exported in British ships. (Article IX.)

The Colonies referred to in the Treaty are: Canada, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and all other British Possessions in North America; the British West Indies, including the islands and possessions on the Continent of South America; the Cape of Good Hope and other possessions in Africa; the Mauritius, Ceylon, Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, New Zealand. (Explanatory note, July 3, 1842.)

*Ships and Cargoes.*  
The stipulations contained in the preceding Article (Article I) are also to be applied to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as to the ships and cargoes of the same. (Article II.)

*British ships and their cargoes shall, in Prussia, and Prussian ships and their cargoes shall, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be their place of destination, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes. (Article I.)*

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
PRUSSIA (continued)....	Aug. 16 1865	Commerce and Navigation		<i>Fishery reserved.</i>	<i>Coasting Trade.</i>
				It is, however, agreed that the preceding stipulation shall not affect the rights connected with fishery belonging exclusively to the subjects of either country, within their respective maritime territorial limits, nor the local immunities enjoyed in Great Britain, not by British subjects generally, but only by certain privileged classes in certain ports. (Article I.)	But as regards the coasting trade, only in those Colonies and foreign possessions the coasting trade of which shall have been, or shall be hereafter, opened to foreign ships in conformity with the Acts of Parliament which govern this matter. (Article II.)
ROMANIA	Nov. 30, 1870 May 12, 1877	Commerce	Prolonged for nine months. Expired; but see "Romanian Law of July 30, 1878."	Every favour or exemption which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant in these respects to any other Power shall be immediately and unconditionally extended to the other party. (Article I.)	<i>Flavours and Exemptions.</i>
				<i>Romanian Law of July 30, 1878.</i>	
				The Customs dues on imports being the product of the soil or of the industries of countries with which Roumania has not concluded Commercial Conventions, will be levied in conformity with the Tariff composed in virtue of the Commercial Convention of the 22nd June, 1876, between Roumania and Austria-Hungary, with an addition of 15 per cent to those duties. The duties on exports, exemptions and prohibitions, will be applied in conformity with the same Tariff.	
				Instructions to the executive authorities issued in the form of Ordinances for public administration will determine, according as necessity arises, the merchandise that belongs to each Article. (Article I.)	
				The countries whose Governments have already signed Conventions with the Romanian Government, or who may enter into negotiations for concluding such Conventions, will at once enjoy the most-favoured-nation treatment. (Article II.)	
				<i>Ships and Carriges. Rights, Privileges, Liberties, Favours, Immunities, and Exemptions.</i>	<i>Ships and Carriges. National treatment.</i>
				There shall be between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the two Contracting Parties, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come; and shall throughout the whole extent of the dominions and possessions of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation, which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects generally.	Applicable to the British "dominions and possessions." (Article I.)
				It is understood, however, that the preceding stipulations in no wise affect the laws, decrees, and special regulations regarding commerce, industry, and police, in vigour in each of the two countries, and generally applicable to all foreigners. (Article I.)	Applicable to the British "dominions and possessions." (Article II.)
				<i>Import Duties, &amp;c.</i>	<i>Import Duties, &amp;c.</i>
				The present Treaty of Commerce and Navigation shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications,* and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the expiration of the first nine years, or at any time afterwards. (Article XXII.)	
				* February 1, 1859.	
RUSSIA	Jan. 12, 1859	Commerce and Navigation			

possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or shall be payable on the like article the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article II.)

*Prohibitions.*

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article II.)

*Export Duties.*

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article III.)

*Subjects, Commerce and Navigation. Privileges, Favours, and Immunities.*

Her Britannic Majesty engages that in all matters relating to commerce and navigation the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias shall, in the British dominions, be entitled to every privilege, favour, and immunity which is actually granted, or may hereafter be granted, by Her Britannic Majesty to the subjects or citizens of any other Power; and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, actuated by a desire to foster and extend the commercial relations of the two countries, engages that any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever in regard to commerce and navigation which His Imperial Majesty has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty. (Article X.)

*Property.*

The subjects of either of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to acquire and possess. They may acquire and dispose of the same, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, or in any other manner, under the same conditions as are established by the laws of the country for all foreigners. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects of the country. In the absence of heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject of the country under similar circumstances. (Article XIII.)

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Termination.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
Russia (continued) ....	Jan. 12, 1859	Commerce and Navigation.		<p><i>Consuls.</i></p> <p>It shall be free for each of the two High Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other. Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article XV.)</p> <p><i>Commercial Relations. Russia and Sweden and Norway.</i></p> <p><i>Finland.</i></p> <p>The commercial intercourse of Russia with the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway being regulated by special stipulations, which may hereafter be renewed, and which do not form part of the regulations applicable to foreign commerce in general, the two High Contracting Parties, being desirous of removing from their commercial relations every kind of doubt or cause for discussion, have agreed that those special stipulations granted in favour of the commerce of Sweden and Norway, in consideration of equivalent advantages granted in those countries to the commerce of the Grand Duchy of Finland, shall in no case apply to the relations of commerce and navigation established between the two High Contracting Parties by the present Treaty. (Separate Article I.)</p>	<p><i>Subjects. Property. Trade. Manufactures and Mining. Rights, Privileges, Exemptions, and Concessions.</i></p> <p>The two High Contracting Parties being desirous of placing the commerce and navigation of their respective countries on the liberal basis of perfect equality and reciprocity, mutually agree that the subjects or citizens of each may frequent all the coasts and countries of the other, and reside therein, and shall have the power to purchase and hold all kinds of property, which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatever nation, to hold, and to engage in all kinds of trade, manufactures, and mining, upon the same terms with native subjects or citizens. They shall enjoy all the privileges and concessions in these matters which are or may be made to the subjects or citizens of any country; and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and exemptions in navigation, commerce, and manufactures which native subjects or citizens do or shall enjoy, submitting themselves to the laws there established, to which native subjects or citizens are subjected.</p>
SALVADOR .....	Oct. 24, 1862.	Commerce and Navigation		<p>The present Treaty shall remain in force for the term of twenty years from the day of the exchange of ratifications; and if either party shall notify to the other its intention of terminating the same twelve months before the expiration of the twenty years stipulated above, the said Treaty shall continue binding on both parties beyond the said twenty years, until twelve months from the time that one of the parties may notify to the other its intention of terminating it. (Article XXI.)</p> <p><i>Ships of War and Post Office Packets.</i></p> <p>The ships of War and Post-office packets of each Contracting Party, respectively, shall have liberty to enter into all harbours, rivers, and places within the territories of the other to which the ships of war and packets of other nations are or may be permitted to come, to anchor there, and to remain and refit; subject always to the laws of the two countries respectively. (Article II.)</p>	<p><i>Subjects. Trade. Import Duties, &amp;c.</i></p> <p>Applicable to the British "dominions, possessions, and territories." (Articles II, V, and VI.)</p>

**Favours.**

The High Contracting Parties further engage that neither will grant any favour to any other nation, in respect of commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other Contracting Party. (Article II.)

**Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.**

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the British dominions of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Republic of Salvador, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Republic of Salvador of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the British dominions than are or shall be payable on the same or the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article V.)

**Exports. Duties**

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any article to the territories of the other than such as are payable on the exportation of the same or the like article to any other foreign country. (Article V.)

**Prohibitions.**

No prohibition shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties into the territories of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the same or the like article being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two Contracting Parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the same or the like article to the territories of all other nations. (Article V.)

**Warehousing. Transit. Re-exportation. Bonuces,****Facilities, and Drawbacks.**

The subjects and citizens of one of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the dominions, possessions, and territories of the other, equality of treatment with native subjects and citizens, or with the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nation, in regard to warehousing, transit, re-export, and also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks. (Article VI.)

**Property.**

The subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, or in any other manner whatever, every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to hold. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the ordinary form of law, in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the country; and in the absence of such heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizens of the country under similar circumstances. (Article XIII.)

Countries.	Date.	Subject.	When Termination.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
SALVADOR (continued) ..	Oct. 24, 1862.	Commerce and Navigation			<i>Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.</i>  It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions or territories of the other, shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation. (Article XX.)
SANDWICH ISLANDS .....	July 19, 1851	Commerce and Navigation			<i>Subjects, Commerce and Navigation, Favours, Privileges, and Immunities.</i>  In order that the two Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective subjects, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications* of the present Treaty either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right of giving to the other party notice of its intention to terminate Articles IV, V, and VI of the present Treaty; and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, the said Articles and all the stipulations contained therein shall cease to be binding on the two Contracting Parties. (Article XVII.)

\* May 6, 1852.

*Subjects, Commerce and Navigation, Favours, Privileges, and Immunities.*  
  
The two Contracting Parties hereby agree that any favour, privilege, or immunity whatever in matters of commerce or navigation which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party gratuitously if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or in return for a compensation as nearly as possible of proportionate value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement if the concession shall have been conditional. (Article III.)

*Whale Ships.*

British whale-ships shall have access to the ports of Hilo, Kealakekua, and Hanalei, in the Sandwich Islands, for the purpose of refreshment and refreshment, as well as to the ports of Honolulu and Lahaina, which two last-mentioned ports only are ports of entry for all merchant-vessels. (Article VII.)

*Trade and Barter. Tonnage and Harbor Dues. Import Duties.*

And in all the above-named ports they shall be permitted to trade or to barter their supplies or goods, excepting spirituous liquors, to the amount of 200 dollars *ad valorem* for each vessel, without paying any charge for tonnage, or for harbour dues of any description, or any duties or imposts whatever upon the goods or articles so traded or bartered. They shall also be permitted, with the like exemption from all charges for tonnage and harbour dues, further to trade or barter, with the same exception as to spirituous liquors, to the additional amount of 1,000 dollars *ad valorem* for each vessel, paying upon the additional goods and articles so traded and bartered no other or higher duties than are payable on like goods and articles when imported in national vessels and by native subjects. They shall also be permitted to pass from port to port of the Sandwich Islands for the purpose of procuring refreshments, but they shall not discharge their seamen or land their passengers in the said islands except at Honolulu and Lahaina, and in all the ports named in the Article British whale-ships shall enjoy, in all respects whatsoever, all the rights, privileges and immunities which are or may be enjoyed by national whale-ships, or by whale-ships of the most-favoured nation. (Article VII.)

*Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.*

It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in any of the territories of the other Party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent, and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted. The Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the Hawaiian Islands in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or shall be granted there to Agents of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation; and in like manner the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of Her Britannic Majesty in the Hawaiian Islands shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are or may be granted there to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the same rank belonging to the most favoured nation. (Article XII.)

*Applicable to British Colonies.**Brokerage. Goods in Bond. Local Duties. Custom-house Formalities.*

The products of British origin or manufacture which shall be imported into the Principality of Servia, and the products of Servian origin or manufacture which shall be imported into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Colonies, shall be respectively subject to, as regards import, export, and transit duties, as regards re-exportation, brokerage, goods in bond, and local dues, and also as regards custom-house formalities, the same treatment as also the products of the nation the most favoured.

*Privileges.*

The products of British origin or manufacture which shall be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be, granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other nation. (Article X.)

*Trade and Commerce.*

That neither of the said Kings, nor their respective people, subjects or inhabitants within their dominions, upon any pretence, may, in public or secret, do, or procure to be done, anything against the other in any place by sea or land, nor in the ports or rivers of the one or the other, but shall treat one another with all love and friendship; and may, by water and by land, freely and securely pass into the confines, countries, lands, kingdoms, islands, dominions, cities, towns, villages, walled or without wall, fortified or unfortified, their havens and ports (where hitherto trade and commerce hath been accustomed), and there trade, buy and sell, as well of and to the inhabitants of their respective places, as those of their own nation, or any other nation that shall be or come there. (Article II.)

SERVIA . . . . .  
Commerce . . . . .  
March 17, 1879

The present provisional arrangement shall remain in force until the conclusion of a definitive Treaty of Commerce; but in any case it shall cease on the 3rd May, 1880.

SERVIA . . . . .  
Commerce . . . . .  
April 18, 1855

After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty,\* upon the desire of either the British or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable. (Article XI.)

April 5, 1856.

SPAIN . . . . .  
Commerce and Navigation  
May 23, 1667

Continued in force, pending negotiation of a new Treaty of Commerce, by Additional Article of 28th August, 1814.

SIMIEN . . . . .  
Commerce and Navigation  
April 18, 1855

After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty,\* upon the desire of either the British or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable. (Article XI.)

THAILAND . . . . .  
Commerce and Navigation  
April 18, 1855

Continued in force, pending negotiation of a new Treaty of Commerce, by Additional Article of 28th August, 1814.

THAILAND . . . . .  
Commerce and Navigation  
April 18, 1855

After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty,\* upon the desire of either the British or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable. (Article XI.)

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
SPAIN (continued) . . . . .	Oct. 5, 1750	Commerce and Navigation		<p><i>Wools and Merchandizes.</i></p> <p>And that the said subjects shall be treated in Spain in the same manner as those of the most favoured nation, and that, consequently, no nation whatever shall pay less duties for the wools and other merchandizes that are brought or carried away by them from the kingdoms of Spain by land, than the said subjects shall pay for the same merchandizes that they shall import or export by sea. (Article VII.)</p> <p><i>Rights, Privileges, Franchises, Exemptions, and Immunities.</i></p> <p>And that all the rights, privileges, franchises, exemptions, and immunities that are or shall be granted or allowed to any other nation shall be likewise granted and allowed to the said British subjects; and His Britannic Majesty does hereby consent that the same be granted and allowed to the subjects of Spain in His Britannic Majesty's kingdom. (Article VIII.)</p>	<p><i>Trade. Spanish American Possessions.</i></p> <p>In the event of the commerce of the Spanish American possessions being opened to foreign nations, His Catholic Majesty promises that Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with Spain upon the same conditions as those which existed previously to the year 1796. All the Treaties of Commerce which at that period subsisted between the two nations being hereby ratified and confirmed. (Article I.)</p>
	July 5, 1814	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed.		<p><i>All Treaties of Commerce confirmed.</i></p> <p>It is agreed that, pending the negotiation of a new Treaty of Commerce, Great Britain shall be admitted to trade with Spain upon the same conditions as those which existed previously to the year 1796. All the Treaties of Commerce which at that period subsisted between the two nations being hereby ratified and confirmed. (Article I.)</p>
	Aug. 28, 1814	Commerce and Navigation	No time fixed.		<p><i>Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.</i></p> <p>The stipulations in favour of British commerce shall remain in force during the continuance of the present Convention, and as far as the Act of Parliament of the 5th July, 1825, shall continue to grant to the navigation and commerce of Sweden equivalent facilities of the same nature. (Article X.)</p> <p>The present Convention shall be in force for the term of ten years, from the date hereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years; and it is agreed between them that, at the end of twelve months after such notice shall have been received by either party from the other, this Convention and all the provisions thereof shall altogether cease and determine. (Article XI.)</p>
SWEDEN AND NORWAY . . . . .	March 18, 1826	Commerce and Navigation		<p><i>Ships and Cargoes. Subjects.</i></p> <p>From and after the date of the present Convention, British ships shall be allowed to proceed direct from any port of His Britannic Majesty's dominions to any Colony of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway not in Europe, and to import into such Colony any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of the British dominions, not being such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such Colony, or as are admitted only from the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; and such British ships, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable in such Colony of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway to no higher or other charges than would be there payable on Swedish or Norwegian ships importing the like sorts of goods, or payable on the like goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country allowed to be imported into the said Colony in Swedish or Norwegian ships. And from and after the same date Swedish and Norwegian vessels shall be allowed to proceed direct from any port of the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway to any Colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (other than those in the possession of the East India Company), and to import into such Colony any goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, or of any of their dominions, not being such goods as are prohibited to be imported into such Colony.</p>	<p><i>Trade and Navigation.</i></p> <p>And generally, that in all matters and regulations of trade and navigation, each of the High Contracting Parties will treat the other upon the footing of the most favoured nation. (Article IX.)</p>

or as are admitted only from the dominions of His Britannic Majesty; and such Swedish and Norwegian vessels, and such goods so imported in them, shall be liable in each Colony of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (other than those in the possession of the East India Company), to no other or higher charges than would be there payable on British vessels importing the like sort of goods, or payable on the like goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country allowed to be imported into the said Colony in British ships. (Article VI.)

In respect to the commerce to be carried on in vessels of Sweden or Norway with the British dominions in the East Indies, or now held by the East India Company in virtue of their Charter, His Britannic Majesty consents to grant the same facilities and privileges in all respects to the subjects of His Swedish Majesty as are or may be enjoyed under any Treaty or Act of Parliament by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, subject to the laws, rules, regulations, and restrictions which are or may be applicable to the ships and subjects of any other foreign country enjoying the like facilities and privileges of trading with the said dominions. (Article VIII.)

*Import Duties, &c.*

See Article IX.

*Subjects. Imports, &c.*  
Applicable to British "territories." (Articles I and IX.)

*Subjects. Residence.*  
The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be admitted to reside in each of the Swiss Cantons on the same conditions, and on the same footing, as citizens of the other Swiss Cantons. In the same manner, Swiss citizens shall be admitted to reside in all the territories of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on the same conditions, and on the same footing, as British subjects. Consequently, the subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties shall, provided they conform to the laws of the country, be at liberty, with their families, to enter, establish themselves, reside, and remain in any part of the territories of the other. (Article I.)

March 6, 1856.

Commerce. Residence  
Sept. 6, 1855

SWISS CONFEDERATION...

The present Treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of ratifications \* thereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the two Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the Contracting Parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterwards. (Article XI.)

*Houses and Warehouses. Possessions. Business. Trades. Brokers and Agents.*

They may hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of residence and commerce, and may exercise, conformably to the laws of the country, any profession or business, or carry on trade in articles of lawful commerce by wholesale or retail, and may conduct such trade either in person or by any brokers or agents whom they think fit to employ, provided such brokers or agents shall themselves also fulfil the conditions necessary for being admitted to reside in the country. (Article I.)

*Taxes, Charges, &c.*

They shall not be subject to any taxes, charges, or conditions, in respect of residence, establishment, passports, licences to reside, establish themselves, or to trade, or in respect of permission to exercise their profession, business, trade, or occupation, greater or more onerous than those which are or may be imposed upon the subjects or citizens of the country in which they reside. (Article I.)

*Rights, Privileges, and Exemptions.*

And they shall, in all these respects, enjoy every right, privilege, and exemption which is or may be accorded to subjects or citi-

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
SWISS CONFEDERATION... (continued)	Sept. 6, 1855	Commerce. Residence	.....	<p><b>Subjects. Property.</b></p> <p>The subjects and citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession <i>ad intestato</i>, or in any other manner whatever, every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to hold. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to, and take possession of, such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the ordinary form of law, in the same manner as subjects or citizens of the country; and in the absence of such heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country under similar circumstances. (Article IV.)</p> <p><b>Property. Duties. Taxes. Imposts. Charges.</b></p> <p>No other or higher duty, tax, impost, or charge, either in time of peace or in time of war, shall, under any circumstances, be imposed or levied upon, or in respect of, any property held by a subject or citizen of one of the two Contracting Parties in the territories of the other, than is or may be imposed or levied upon, or in respect of, the like property belonging to a subject or citizen of the country, or to a subject or citizen of the most favoured nation.</p> <p><b>Subjects. Taxes and Demands.</b></p> <p>Nor shall any other tax or demand whatever be imposed or levied upon a subject or citizen of either of the Contracting Parties in the territories of the other Contracting Party, other or higher than is or may be imposed or levied upon a subject or citizen of the country, or upon a subject or citizen of the most favoured nation. (Article VI.)</p> <p><b>Consuls.</b></p> <p>It shall be free for each of the two Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls to reside in the territories of the other party; but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall, in the usual form, be approved and admitted by the Government to which he is sent; and either of the Contracting Parties may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as either of them may judge fit to be excepted. The Consuls of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions of the other shall enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are, or shall be, granted there to Consuls of the most favoured nation. (Article VII.)</p> <p><b>Subjects. Imports. Warehousing. Transit. Exports.</b></p> <p>In all that relates to the importation into, the warehousing in, the transit through, and the exportation from, their respective territories, of any article of lawful commerce, the two Contracting Parties engage that their respective subjects and citizens shall be placed upon the same footing as subjects and citizens of the country, or as the subjects and citizens of the</p>	

most favoured nation in any case where the latter may enjoy an exceptional advantage not granted to natives. (Article VIII.) Neither of the two Contracting Parties shall impose upon the importation, warehousing, transit, or exportation of any article, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the territories of the other, any other or higher duty than that which is or may be imposed upon the like article, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article IX.)

*Properties. Commerce.*

The two Contracting Parties further engage that any favour in matters of commerce which either of them may hereafter grant to any third Power, shall be also, and at the same time, extended to the other Contracting Party. (Article X.)

*Property.*

British subjects holding immovable property in the Regency of Tunis shall, in conforming to the local laws and regulations, exercise and enjoy the same immunities, privileges, and rights that are accorded to Tunisian proprietors; and for that purpose the right of British subjects to hold immovable property being derived from the enactments founded upon the organic laws (*Ad-el-Aman*) the said enactments are hereby confirmed; and their observance being considered necessary for the more efficient protection of the immovable property held as aforesaid, it has been further agreed that they shall be maintained, as a greater security for the due performance of the conditions of the present Convention. And they shall be furthermore entitled to all the immunities, privileges, and exemptions accorded, or to be hereafter accorded, to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. (Article XVII.)

*Diplomatic Agents and Consuls.*

Every mark of honour and respect shall at all times be paid, and every privilege and immunity allowed to His Highness the Bey which is paid or allowed to the Representative of any other nation whatsoever; and respect and honour shall be shown to the British Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents who shall reside in the Regency of Tunis. Their houses and families shall be safe and protected. No one shall interfere with them, or commit any act of oppression or disrespect towards them, either by word or deed; and if any one should do so the Tunisian authorities shall take immediate measures for the punishment of the offender. The British Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, moreover, continue to enjoy, in the most ample sense, all the privileges and immunities which are now or may be hereafter accorded to the Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of the most favoured nation. (Article XL.)

*Subjects. Commerce. Navigation. Immigration.*

The stipulations of this Article shall, however, as regards the Colonial coasting trade, be deemed to extend only to the coasting trade of such of the Colonial possessions of Her Britannic Majesty as, under the provisions of the Act relating thereto, may have opened their coasting trade to foreign vessels. (Article VII.)

In accordance with the friendship which has at all times existed between the two Governments, His Highness the Bey engages to protect British subjects who may come to his country either for the purposes of trade or for travelling. They shall be free to travel or to reside in any part of the Regency without hindrance or molestation; and they shall be treated with respect, love and honour. They shall be exempt from forced military service, whether by land or by sea; from forced loans, and from

Oct. 10, 1863 Commerce, &c. . . . No time fixed.

Commerce and Navigation

July 19, 1875

In order that the two Contracting Parties may have the opportunity of hereafter treating and agreeing upon such other arrangements as may tend still further to the improvement of their mutual intercourse, and to the advancement of the interests of their respective people, it is agreed that at any time after the expiration of seven years from the date of the present Convention of Commerce and Navigation either of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to call upon the other to enter upon a revision of the same; but until such revision shall have been accomplished by common consent, and a new Convention shall have been concluded and put into operation, the present Convention shall continue and remain in full force and effect. (Article XL.)

*Subjects. Vessels. Commerce. Navigation. Immigration.*

In accordance with the friendship which has at all times existed between the two Governments, His Highness the Bey engages to protect British subjects who may come to his country either for the purposes of trade or for travelling. They shall be free to travel or to reside in any part of the Regency without hindrance or molestation; and they shall be treated with respect, love and honour. They shall be exempt from forced military service, whether by land or by sea; from forced loans, and from

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
TUNIS (continued).....	July 19, 1875	Commerce and Navigation		<p>every extraordinary contribution. Their dwellings and ware-houses destined for the purposes of residence and commerce, as well as their property, both real and personal, of every kind, shall be respected, and, in particular, all the stipulations of the Convention concluded between Her Majesty's Government and His Highness the Bey on the 10th of October, 1863, relative to the permission granted to British subjects to hold real property in the Regency of Tunis, are hereby confirmed. And British subjects, vessels, commerce, and navigation shall enjoy, without any restriction or diminution, all the privileges, favours, and immunities which are now or may hereafter be granted to the subjects, vessels, commerce, and navigation of any other nation whatever.</p> <p>Her Britannic Majesty, on her part, engages to insure to Tunisian subjects, vessels, commerce and navigation within her dominions the enjoyment of the same protection and privileges which are or may be enjoyed by the subjects, vessels, commerce, and navigation of the most favoured nation. (Article V.)</p> <p><i>Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.</i></p> <p>And it is moreover agreed that no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of one of the Contracting Parties into the country of the other, which shall not equally extend to the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country. (Article VII.)</p> <p><i>Internal Trade.</i></p> <p>If British merchants or their agents in the Regency of Tunis should purchase any article of Tunisian produce or manufacture for internal consumption, the said merchants or their agents shall not pay, on the purchase and sale of such articles, any higher duties or charges than are paid, under similar circumstances by the most favoured class of Tunisians or foreigners engaged in the internal trade of the Regency of Tunis. In like manner Tunisian merchants or their agents in the British dominions shall not pay on the purchase and sale of British produce or manufactures, for internal consumption in the said dominions, higher duties or charges than are paid by British subjects or the most favoured foreigners engaged in the internal trade of the said dominions, upon similar articles of produce or manufacture. (Article X.)</p> <p><i>Harbour, Pilotage, Lighthouse, Quarantine, and Local Dues.</i></p> <p>No harbour, pilotage, light-house, or quarantine dues, or other local dues, shall be levied upon British vessels which are not imposed upon Tunisian vessels or upon the vessels of the most favoured nation.</p> <p>If a British vessel shall enter a Tunisian port from stress of weather and depart, it shall not be subject to the payment of the aforesaid dues, but shall pay only the fee to the pilot, should a pilot be required. Should such vessel, however, visit a Tunisian port for the purpose of procuring water and of purchasing provisions, it shall pay only a portion, not exceeding one half, of the harbour, pilotage, light-house, and quarantine, or other local dues payable at the said port.</p>	

In like manner Tunisian vessels which shall visit any of the ports of Her Majesty's dominions shall pay only the harbour, quarantine, and other dues which are levied upon British vessels. (Article XVIII.)

*Wrecks. Stolen Property.*

Should, however (which God forbid), the crew, or any portion of the crew, of a wrecked, or stranded British vessel be murdered by the natives, or its cargo, or any part of its cargo or contents be stolen by them, the Tunisian Government binds itself to take the most prompt and energetic measures for seizing the marauders or robbers, in order to proceed to their severe punishment. It, moreover, engages to make the most diligent search for the recovery and restitution of the stolen property; and whatever compensation for the damage done to individuals or to their effects, under similar circumstances, is granted, or may hereafter be granted, to the subjects of the most favoured nation, or the equivalent of it, shall be also accorded to the subjects of the Queen of Great Britain. (Article XXXI.)

TURKEY .....  
April 29, 1861

Commerce and Navigation

*Subjects. Commerce. Import Duties, &c.*  
Applicable to the British "dominions and possessions." (Articles III, V, VIII, XII, XIII, XIV.)

*Subjects and Ships. Commerce and Navigation. Rights. Privileges. Immunities.*

All rights, privileges, and immunities which have been conferred on the subjects or ships of Great Britain by the existing Capitulations and Treaties, are confirmed now and forever, with the exception of those clauses of the said Capitulations which it is the object of the present Treaty to modify; and it is moreover expressly stipulated that all rights, privileges, or immunities which the Sublime Porte now grants or may hereafter grant to, or suffer to be enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce, or navigation of any other foreign Power, shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce and navigation of Great Britain. (Article I.)

*Internal Trade.*

If any article of Turkish produce or manufacture be purchased by British merchants or their agents, for the purpose of selling the same for internal consumption in Turkey, the said British merchants or their agents shall pay, at the purchase and sale of such articles, and in any manner of trade therein, the same duties that are paid in similar circumstances by the most favoured class of Ottoman subjects, or of foreigners engaged in the internal trade of Turkey. (Article III.)

*Export Duties.*

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

*Prohibitions. Exports.*

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any articles from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country. (Article IV.)

*Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.*

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into

The present Treaty, when ratified, shall be substituted for the Convention concluded between the two High Contracting Parties on the 16th August, 1838, and shall remain in force for twenty-eight years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; each of the High Contracting Parties being, however, at liberty to give to the other, at the end of fourteen years (that time being fixed, as the provisions of this Treaty will then have come into full force), a notice for its revision, or for its determination at the expiration of a year from the date of that notice, and so again at the end of twenty-one years.

The present Treaty shall receive its execution in all and every one of the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, that is to say, in all the possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan situated in Europe or in Asia, in Egypt and in the other parts of Africa, belonging to the Sublime Porte, in Servia, and in the United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The Sublime Porte declares that she is ready to grant to other foreign Powers who may seek to obtain them, the commercial advantages contained in the stipulations of the present Treaty. (Article XX.)

The High Contracting Parties have agreed to appoint, jointly, Commissioners for the settlement of a Tariff of custom-house duties, to be levied in conformity with the stipulations of the present Treaty, as well upon merchandise of every description being the produce or manufacture of the British dominions and possessions imported into the Sultan's dominions and possessions, as upon articles of every description the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of the Sultan, which British subjects or their agents are free to purchase in any part of the Ottoman dominions and possessions for exportation to Great Britain or to any other country.

The new Tariff to be so concluded, shall remain in force during seven years, dating from the 1st October, 1861. Each of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, a year before the expiration of that term, to demand the revision of the Tariff; but if, during the seventh year, neither the one nor the other of the Contracting Parties shall avail itself of this right, the Tariff then existing shall continue to have the force of law for seven

July 9, 1861.

Countries.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
TURKEY (continued) . . .	April 29, 1861	Commerce and Navigation	more years, dating from the day of the expiration of the seven preceding years, and the same shall be the case with respect to every successive period of seven years. (Article XXII.)	<p>the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, from whatever place arriving, whether by sea or by land, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or may be payable on the like article the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article V.)</p> <p><i>Prohibitions. Imports.</i></p> <p>Nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country. (Article V.)</p> <p><i>Duties and Charges on Imports.</i></p> <p>All articles which are or may be legally importable into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels may likewise be imported in Ottoman vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in British vessels; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally importable into the dominions and possessions of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan in Ottoman vessels may likewise be imported in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in Ottoman vessels. Such reciprocal quality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other country. (Article VIII.)</p> <p><i>Duties and Charges on Exports. Bonalties and Drawbacks.</i></p> <p>In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Ottoman or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power. (Article VIII.)</p> <p><i>Subjects and Agents. Produce and Manufactures. Taxes. Rights, Privileges, and Immunities.</i></p> <p>Her Britannic Majesty's subjects, or their agents, trading in goods the produce or manufacture of foreign countries, shall be subject to the same taxes and enjoy the same rights, privileges, and immunities as foreign subjects dealing in goods the produce or manufacture of their own country. (Article XIII.)</p> <p><i>Produce and Manufactures.</i></p> <p>All merchandise the produce or manufacture of the Ottoman dominions and possessions, imported into the dominions and</p>	

possessions of His Britannic Majesty, shall be treated in the same manner as the like merchandize the produce or manufacture of the most favoured nation. (Article XIX.)

*Subjects. Ships. Commerce and Navigation. Rights, Privileges, and Immunities.*

All rights, privileges, or immunities which are now or may hereafter be granted to, or suffered to be enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce, or navigation of any foreign Power in the British dominions or possessions, shall be equally granted to, and exercised and enjoyed by, the subjects, ships, commerce, and navigation of the Ottoman Porte. (Article XIX.)

UNITED STATES . . . . .  
July 3, 1815

Commerce and Navigation. This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by His Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on His Majesty and on the said United States for four years from the date of its signature; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner if possible. (Article V.)

*British Territories in Europe. Ships and Cargoes. Houses and Warehouses.*

There shall be between all the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, and the territories of the United States, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all such places, ports and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively; also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce; but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article I.)

*Import Duties. Produce and Manufactures.*

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article II.)

*Export Duties.*

Nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, or to the United States, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. (Article II.)

*Prohibitions. Imports and Exports.*

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of His Britannic Majesty's territories in Europe, to or from the said territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article II.)

Not applicable to British Colonies generally.

*East Indies : Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island.*

His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted and hospitably received at the principal Settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, viz., Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales' Island, and that the citizens of the said United States may freely carry on trade between the said principal Settlements and the said United States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said territories shall not be entirely prohibited: provided only that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British Government and any State or power whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British Government, any military stores, or naval stores, or rice. (Article III.)

*Vessels and Cargoes. Import and Export Duties.*

The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favoured European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favoured European nations. But it is expressly agreed that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal Settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unloaded. (Article III.)

*Coasting Trade.*

It is also understood that the permission granted by this Article is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the United States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal Settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or any part thereof, from one of the said principal Settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. (Article III.)

*Vessels : India. China. Cape of Good Hope. St. Helena. British Possessions in Africa or Indian Seas.*

The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshment, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, or to or from the dominions of

Country.	Date.	Subject.	When terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
UNITED STATES (continued)	July 3, 1815	Commerce and Navigation.	Continued in force by Treaties of the 20th October, 1818, and the 6th August, 1827.		The Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of Great Britain, in the African or Indian Seas; it being well understood that in all that regards this Article the citizens of the United States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British Government from time to time established. (Article III.)
	Oct. 20, 1818	Commerce and Navigation			<i>West Indies and North America.</i> The intercourse between the United States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West Indies, and on the Continent of North America, shall not be affected by any of the provisions of this Article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights with respect to such an intercourse. (Article II.)
	Aug. 6, 1827	Commerce and Navigation			All the provisions of the Convention "to regulate the Commerce between the territories of His Britannic Majesty and of the United States," concluded at London on the 3d July, in the year of our Lord 1815, with the exception of the clause which limited its duration to four years, and excepting also so far as the same was affected by the declaration of His Majesty respecting the Island of St. Helena, are hereby extended and continued in force for the term of ten years from the date of the signature of the present Convention, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said Convention were herein specially recited. (Article IV.)
	April 18, 1825	Commerce and Navigation			All the provisions of the Convention concluded between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, on the 3d July, 1815, and further continued for the term of ten years by the IVth Article of the Convention of the 20th October, 1818, with the exception therein contained as to St. Helena, are hereby further indefinitely, and without the said exception, extended and continued in force, from the date of the expiration of the said ten years, in the same manner as if all the provisions of the said Convention of the 3d July, 1815, were herein specifically recited. (Article I.) It shall be competent, however, to either of the Contracting Parties, in case either should think fit, at any time after the expiration of the said ten years,—that is, after the 20th October, 1828,—on giving due notice of twelve months to the other Contracting Party, to annul and abrogate this Convention; and it shall, in such case, be accordingly entirely annulled and abrogated, after the expiration of the said term of notice. (Article II.)
VENEZUELA . . . . .					<i>Subjects. Ships and Carriges. Houses and Warehouses.</i> And for as much as it would be convenient and useful for the purpose of facilitating the mutual good understanding between the two Contracting Parties, and for avoiding all difficulties henceforward, that other Articles should be proposed and added to the present Treaty, which Articles, both from a want of due time for their consideration, as well as from the pressure of circumstances, cannot at present be drawn up with required perfection, it has been and is agreed, on the part of both Powers, that they will, with the least possible delay, come forward to
					<i>Ships. Carriges. Import Duties, &amp;c.</i> There shall be between all the territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe and the territories of Colombia, a reciprocal freedom of commerce. The subjects and citizens of the two countries, respectively, shall have liberty, freely and securely, to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all such places, ports, and rivers in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are or may be permitted to come, to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any part of the said territories respectively; also
					<i>Applicable to "all the British dominions situated out of Europe."</i> (Articles III and IV.)

to treat and agree upon such Articles as may be wanting to this Treaty, and deemed mutually beneficial; and which Articles, when they shall be agreed upon and shall be duly ratified, shall form part of the present Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation. (Article XIV.)

to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and, generally, the merchants and traders of each nation, respectively, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively. (Article II.) His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages further that the citizens of Colombia shall have the like liberty of commerce and navigation stipulated for in the preceding Article, in all his dominions situated out of Europe, to the full extent in which the same is permitted at present, or shall be permitted hereafter, to any other nation. (Article III.)

*Import Duties. Growth, Produce, and Manufactures.*

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Colombia, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of Colombia of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

*Export Duties.*

Nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in the territories or dominions of either of the Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any articles to the territories or dominions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country. (Article IV.)

*Prohibitions. Imports and Exports.*

Nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, or of the said territories of Colombia, to or from the said dominions of His Britannic Majesty, or to or from the said territories of Colombia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations. (Article IV.)

*Lading and Unlading of Ships. Safety of Merchandise, Goods and Effects. Property. Rights, Privileges, and Liberties.*

In whatever relates to the lading and unlading of ships, the safety of merchandise, goods, and effects, the succession to personal estates, and the disposal of personal property of every sort and denomination, by sale, donation, exchange, or testament, or in any other manner whatsoever, as also the administration of justice, the subjects and citizens of the two Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in their respective dominions and territories, the same privileges, liberties, and rights as the most favoured nation, and shall not be charged, in any of these respects, with any higher imposts or duties than those which are paid, or may be paid, by the native subjects or citizens of the Power in whose dominions or territories they may be resident. (Article IX.)

Whereas a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, consisting of fifteen Articles, was concluded between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the State of Colombia, which said Treaty, together with an Additional Article thereto, was signed at Bogota on the 18th day of April, 1825.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the State of Venezuela, the independence of which State is hereby acknowledged, recognized, and declared by his said Majesty, mutually agree to adopt and confirm, as effectually

No time fixed.....

Oct. 29, 1834 .....

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Country.	Date.	Subject.	When Terminable.	Most-favoured-nation Treatment.	If applicable to British Colonies.
VENEZUELA (continued)	Oct. 29, 1884	.....	.....	as if the same were inserted word for word herein, the several Articles and provisions of the aforesaid Treaty concluded between his said Majesty and the State of Colombia, together with the aforesaid Additional Article thereto; and that all the matters and things contained in such Treaty and Additional Article shall <i>mutatis mutandis</i> , from and after the conclusion of the present Convention, be applied to the High Contracting Parties, their subjects and citizens, as effectually as if they were received word for word herein; confirming and approving hereby all matters and things done or to be done, by their respective subjects and citizens, under the aforesaid Treaty, and in execution thereof. (Article I.)	.....
ZANZIBAR. (See MUSCAT.)	Oct. 29, 1884	.....	.....	.....	.....
ZOOLVEREIN. (See Prussia.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....